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U.S. Ends Exercise Off Libyan Coast

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. naval exercises in the Gulf of Sidra that led to a missile exchange with Libya ended Thursday, President Ronald Reagan announced.

"The exercise is over," Mr. Reagan said as he stepped from his air force plane in New Orleans for a Republican fund-raising luncheon.

Pentagon officials said Thursday that the three-carrier battle group would remain nearby in the central Mediterranean Sea for several days.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said of the exercise: "It was in every way a successful operation."

He said the U.S. Navy's 6th Fleet had behaved in a "restrained, appropriate" manner.

Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, disclosed that U.S. planes had to overcome an "intense electronic environment" to conduct their missions.

He said the Libyans had made extensive use of electronic jamming gear in an attempt to foil U.S. radar and weapon systems.

Admiral Crowe said that a decision by Libya's leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, not to commit many of his military forces against the fleet after the first day of combat "may lead us to revise our option of Mr. Qadhafi's rationality."

Admiral William J. Crowe

"Once we made it clear that we were determined to stay there and demonstrate our rights, he withdrew his forces and I consider that a very rational act," Admiral Crowe said.

Military officials, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said the U.S. ships inside the gulf had moved north, crossing back over the "line of death" declared by Colonel Qadhafi.

Colonel Qadhafi claims the gulf, a large section of the Mediterranean that cuts into the central Libyan coastline, as Libya's territorial waters. That contention is dismissed by the United States and most other nations, which recognize only a 12-mile (19.3-kilometer) limit from shore.

Mr. Weinberger said elements of the fleet had been south of the line declared by Colonel Qadhafi for 75 hours straight, with carrier-based planes flying 188 sorties over the gulf.

U.S. officials said that no additional exercises or flight operations were being contemplated. Washington had initially indicated manoeuvers might last until April 1.

Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, told Congress, "If Libyan attacks do not cease, we will continue to take the measures necessary in the exercise of our right of self-defense to protect our forces."

The statement came in a letter to congressional leaders that aides said was designed to carry out Mr. Reagan's policy of informing Congress consistent with the War Powers Act without triggering the provision of the act requiring him to report when U.S. troops were in hostilities abroad.

The act requires a president to notify Congress within 48 hours after troops are put into a situation in which they are likely to become involved in conflict. The letter was

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 8)

Boeing Wins Big Jet Order

Singapore Group To Buy 20 747s For $3.3 Billion

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines announced Thursday that it was ordering 20 advanced long-range Boeing B-747-400 aircraft worth $3.3 billion.

Senior executives of the airline and Boeing Co. of the United States described the transaction as the largest dollar-value order ever made for a single aircraft type and possibly the biggest order in civil aviation history.

Industry analysts said the decision by the Singapore line to enlarge and modernize its fleet in such dramatic fashion was calculated to take full advantage of anticipated growth in passenger and freight traffic in the Asia-Pacific region, which will surpass Europe as the world's main source of traffic by 1992.

The order indicates that the area is optimistic about the economic future of Southeast Asia despite the recent recession caused by, among other things, the plunge in commodity prices and the fall in the dollar.

The analysts said it also appeared to give Boeing a head start over rival companies, including Europe's Airbus Industrie, in the race to capture a lion's share of the market for long-range passenger jets.

[A Boeing spokesman said the planes would give the Singapore airline the capacity to fly nonstop from Asia to Europe. At present, he said, nonstop flights on routes such as London-Singapore are possible only from Europe to Asia because of prevailing winds, The Associated Press reported from Seattle.]

At a press conference and signing ceremony, J.Y Pillay, the airline's chairman, said acquisition of the B-747-400s beginning in early 1989 would enable the airline to meet demand for nonstop flights on its long-distance routes between Singapore and London and other European cities, Singapore and Honolulu, Hong Kong and San Francisco, and Taipei and Los Angeles.

Mr. Pillay said the airline had placed a firm order for 14 B-747-400s to be delivered by mid-1993, with options for another six.

Frank A. Shrontz, Boeing's president, who flew to Singapore from

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Reuters

Israeli Planes Bomb Suspected Guerrilla Bases in Lebanon

A Palestinian militiaman surveying damage near a house that was wrecked during an Israeli air raid Thursday on two Palestinian settlements near Sidon. Police said at least 10 persons were killed and 22 were wounded in the raids at the suspected guerrilla bases. The attacks came hours after a rocket fired from southern Lebanon fell into a school yard in Israel. Page 4.

Honduras Orders Pullback

Move Is Reported To Let Sandinists Return Home

By James LeMoyne
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The government of Honduras has ordered Nicaraguan rebels to return to their bases and to remain there in what appears to be an effort to permit Sandinist forces to return to Nicaragua, a well-informed source here with access to current intelligence reports said Thursday.

On Thursday morning, U.S. Army helicopters finished flying a Honduran battalion to the area of reported fighting between Nicaraguan rebels and Nicaraguan army units that are said to have attacked rebel bases inside Honduras starting last Sunday, according to an U.S. Embassy spokesman.

A well-placed source said that fighting had dropped off markedly in the border area of Olancho and El Paraiso provinces in eastern Honduras, where the fighting took place. The source said that only Honduran Army units would be allowed to secure the border, in what appears to be an effort to avoid further clashes between the rebels and Nicaraguan units.

On Wednesday night, a spokesman for the largest rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, said in Tegucigalpa that rebel forces operating in the area had surrounded hundreds of soldiers of the Popular Sandinist Army. He said the rebels, who are known as "contras," could foil any attempt by the Nicaraguan army to break the encirclement and retreat across the border.

A well-placed source who has been briefing journalists on the fighting, in a shift from earlier statements, said that he may have originally overestimated the size of the Nicaraguan force that is reported to have attacked the rebel bases.

The source said the attacking force was still the largest ever to cross the border, but that rather than involving 1,500 men, it may have been "something more than 800" troops. Honduran sources have said that 800 to 900 Nicaraguans attacked rebel bases.

Publicity given by U.S. officials to the reported attack has been a deep embarrassment to Honduran officials. The Honduran government does not acknowledge that the rebels are based in Honduras, and as late as Monday evening, Honduran government spokesmen publicly denied that a Nicaraguan incursion had occurred.

Because of Honduran sensitivities, it has been impossible so far for reporters to travel to the scene of the fighting in order to independently confirm official accounts of the reported incursion. The Honduran Army has blocked all roads to the border area.

The only confirmation of the reported fighting other than from U.S. officials and other official sources has come from a few peasant refugees whose accounts have been published in the Honduran press.

The U.S. and other official sources have not been able to provide photographs or other evidence to back up their accounts, although one source said the rebels have pictures of the battleground that would be made available by Friday.

One source said the Nicaraguan dead, which he estimated Wednes-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Sikh Shrine Is Attacked By Militants

Reuters

AMRITSAR, India — Sikh militants set fire Thursday to the office of moderates inside the holiest Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple.

A police spokesman said that security forces fired shots in the air to disperse about 100 Sikh students who set ablaze a record office of Punjab's ruling party, the Akali Dal, on the fringe of Amritsar's Golden Temple complex. The Akali Dal represents moderate Sikhs.

The students, members of the All India Sikh Students Federation, smashed furniture and portraits of Akali Dal leaders before setting fire to a heap of papers.

Troops were deployed around the temple after the attack, the police said.

The attack came hours after Arjun Singh Mastana, a local Communist leader and a former state member of parliament, was shot to death with his police bodyguard by four gunmen who attacked his village home about 25 miles (40 kilometers) from Amritsar.

The killings brought this month's toll in Punjab to 67 dead and more than 100 wounded — the highest since about 1,000 people died in June 1984 when troops stormed the Golden Temple.

At least 12 persons were killed when the police opened fire Wednesday on 2,500 militants who attacked the state's chief minister, Surjit Singh Barnala, at an open-air meeting. Earlier reports had put the figure at nine dead.

Mr. Barnala said later that he had ordered an all-out crackdown on the extremists, who are fighting for a separate Sikh nation.

"The police now have a free hand," said Mr. Barnala, who had come under increasing criticism for failing to control the violence. "We have no other way out. The extremes

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Global Balance: Reagan Sees Gain for U.S.

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan believes he has succeeded in bringing about a more favorable Soviet-American balance of power, thus enabling him to act with greater freedom and decisiveness around the world, according to administration officials.

To these officials, the new balance and assertiveness are reflected in events in the Gulf of Sidra and on the Honduras-Nicaraguan border. But, they are quick to add, this does not mean these events are tied together by any new grand strategy.

The naval operation against Libya was planned months ago to make a point about Libyan involvement with terrorism and freedom of navigation on the high seas, officials said.

The emergency arms aid to Honduras was the product of opportunity presented by the Nicaraguan operation across the Honduran border, although the officials said it, too, allowed the administration to make a point about helping anti-Communist insurgents.

High-ranking officials maintained that the administration was in a position to make these points because there was not much the Soviet Union could do or was willing to do about it.

To these officials, Mr. Reagan can afford to be more assertive because the United States is relatively stronger overall and the Soviet Union relatively weaker overall than five or eight years ago.

Taken together, the actions toward Libya and Nicaragua, and such efforts as stepped-up covert aid to Afghan rebels, frame a new U.S. stance in the world that seems to be emerging as a consistent feature of the Reagan presidency.

This assertiveness grew directly from Mr. Reagan's criticisms of President Jimmy Carter in his 1980 campaign.

But as administration officials acknowledge, Mr. Reagan's actions evolve more from an attitude of confidence about having the Soviets on the run than from a strategy.

"It is not a national strategy, in part because Congress does not agree with it, particularly in Central America," said a Pentagon official. "Without that, it is hard to have follow-through."

A State Department official said: "It is more inclination and philosophy than strategy. It is not thought through."

Even to a number of officials who applauded the actions, they represented more raw demonstrations of power than invitations to diplomacy and negotiations. In both cases, administration officials made clear their conviction that there was not much to negotiate with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, or the Sandinists.

None of the officials interviewed argued that Colonel Qadhafi was likely to curtail his terrorist activities because, Americans trounced his forces in the Gulf of Sidra. If there is any consensus in the administration, it appears to be that he is more likely to increase these activities.

None of those interviewed held that the Sandinist government was now likely to be cowed into conces-

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ON PAGE 4

- **The conflict** has embarrassed moderate Arabs, who dare not be seen siding openly with the United States.
- **Any Libyan reprisals** for the raids probably would be directed at U.S. targets overseas, experts said.
- **Diplomats** are pondering the whereabouts of Soviet advisers in Libya.
- **Colonel Qadhafi** has been trying to increase his influence in Sudan.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Competing Americans, French Cite AIDS Advances

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Competing scientists from the United States and France contended independently Wednesday that each group had discovered new viruses related to the disease AIDS.

An American team, headed by Dr. Max Essex, at the Harvard School of Public Health, announced the identification of a new virus found in three healthy West Africans that was related to both the AIDS virus and to a virus found in monkeys. It did not appear to cause any perceptible human disease, the team said.

Shortly before the American announcement, a French team headed by Dr. Luc Montagnier, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, announced that it had found a new virus that was related to both the monkey virus and the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome in humans.

The French team said it had found its virus in two West Africans who were already suffering from AIDS and said it was clearly associated with the disease.

The French and American announcements left unclear whether the two teams were talking about the same virus. Indeed, the assertions made by the two teams appeared to have widely different implications for efforts to bring the AIDS epidemic under control.

If the Harvard virus turns out not to cause AIDS even though it is strikingly similar to the AIDS virus, many experts say, it could have profound implications for understanding what makes the AIDS virus so lethal. Moreover, they feel it could be of great assistance in devising a vaccine.

Beyond that, its similarity to the monkey virus is believed to strengthen the theory that AIDS originated in African green monkeys.

Many scientists have focused on primates in the search for the origin of AIDS. Dr. Essex has said previously that if the African green monkey is linked to the disease in humans it will probably be found to have been transmitted when humans ate monkey meat or were bitten by them.

The separate announcements were the latest round in a vigorous competition between French and American scientists in the pursuit of AIDS discoveries.

Both countries have said they were the first in identifying the virus that is thought to cause AIDS and in developing a test to detect its presence in humans.

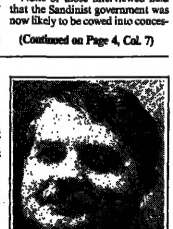
The Pasteur Institute has sued the U.S. government seeking recognition of its work and a share in patent royalties from AIDS tests sold in the United States.

Wednesday's announcements gave the appearance of a renewed race for recognition. Spokesmen for Harvard and the Pasteur Institute disclosed their separate findings within hours of each other. It was believed that researchers in each camp had begun to learn of what the others were up to and were rushing to be first.

Dr. Robert C. Gallo, an AIDS researcher at the National Cancer Institute in the United States, complained that the French team said nothing about its new virus at recent scientific meetings until making its announcement Wednesday to the press and at a small meeting in Portugal.

Dr. Essex's group, on the other hand, had been talking about its work for months and was scheduled to present its findings soon in a paper in Science, a research journal, he said. A spokesman for Science said a new paper by Dr. Montagnier's group was also being reviewed but no decision had been made on whether to publish it.

Dr. Gallo called it "unorthodox at best" for the French "to come



Camera Press

Dr. Luc Montagnier

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Regan Wants Volcker To Remain at the Fed

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, said Wednesday that the Reagan administration wanted the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, to stay in his job through the end of his four-year term in August 1987. He also raised the possibility that Mr. Volcker might be asked to serve a third term.

In what appeared to be an effort to calm fears that there was serious discord in the nation's central bank or wide policy disagreements between the Fed and the White House, Mr. Regan said that the views of Mr. Volcker and President Ronald Reagan on basic monetary issues "are not that far off."

Unless Mr. Volcker "is unhappy or in ill health, or gets an offer he can't refuse," Mr. Regan said, "I see no reason why he should step aside. And from the point of view of his own future, I think he has to be the one to make a lot of these decisions himself."

When the time comes to think about a new chairman, in about June 1987, Mr. Regan said, the administration would have to talk to Mr. Volcker "about what does he want to do, etc., etc. I don't rule anything out. I would never commit to anything, particularly in the economic and monetary fields, 15 months in advance."

He said it was unlikely that Beryl W. Sprinkel, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, would replace Preston Martin, the Fed's vice chairman, who resigned last week. The resignation is effective next month.

Mr. Sprinkel is a longtime critic of Mr. Volcker.

Mr. Regan insisted that recent turmoil at the Fed had been "blown out of proportion," and was not "cataclysmic." In a rare and embarrassing situation last month, Mr. Volcker lost a 4-3 vote on the critical issue of reducing interest rates. He previously had dominated the board. Then Mr. Martin resigned.

"I don't think it was a palace revolt or anything of that nature," Mr. Regan said. The majority was "of the opinion that the time had come, that the economy was not nearly as strong as a lot had expected for the first quarter, and it needed a boost through lower short-term rates," he said.

NYT

Paul A. Volcker

Mr. Regan acknowledged that "the chairman was probably worried about the effect on the dollar and wanted to orchestrate it" with other nations. But, he added, Mr. Volcker's opponents "backed off, gave him time to do it, he was able to orchestrate it, and I would assume it's business as usual."

He also vigorously denied that he had any "animus" against Mr.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Bill Aims to Revive Hawaii's 'Aloha Spirit'

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

HONOLULU — As the author James A. Michener wrote, first came the volcanoes, disgorging the islands out of the sea. Then followed the trees and birds and island people, with their special belief in sharing and kindness.

Many people now say it was the missionaries and lawyers, with their contracts and their passion for written rules, who muddied these simple beauties. But the ancient Polynesian ghosts may yet get their revenge. Consider Hawaii House Bill 2569-86.

The two-page measure, which has passed the House on a 40-10 vote, directs the state legislative, executive and judicial branches "to hear what is not said, to see what cannot be seen and to know the unknowable."

The barons who wrote the Magna Carta, the delegates to the Virginia House of Burgesses, the framers of the U.S. Constitution and the other great lawmakers of Western history might have scratched their heads at that one.

But this is Hawaii. This is the "Aloha Spirit" bill.

The bill establishes "aloha" as "the working philosophy of Hawaii." Disdainful of hair-splitting modern jurists, the framers of this legislative ode to ancient Hawaiian tradition and modern multi-ethnic practice provide as many adjectives as they can to define "aloha." It is as if they were casting a lexicological net to capture a spiritual butterfly.

"Aloha," House Bill 2569-86 asserts, "can mean kindness, tenderness, unity, harmony, agreeableness, pleasantness, humility, modesty, patience or perseverance. 'Aloha' is more than a word of greeting or farewell or a salutation. 'Aloha' means mutual regard and affection and extends warmth in caring with no obligation in return.

"'Aloha' is the essence of relationships in which each person is important to every other person for collective existence."

Enthusiastic supporters of the bill have provided more concrete examples of what they mean:

- The Hawaiian practice of setting political campaign posters not on sticks, but in the hands of human campaigners who establish eye contact with people passing by.
- The tradition of ignoring racial differences in a state so diverse that no ethnic group can call itself a majority.
- The delight in celebrations, such as opening day in the legislature, with entertainment and flowers and parties everywhere.

Many Hawaiians fear that some of that spirit is slipping away under the pressures of modern business, and they hope the bill might rekindle it.

But like other legislatures, Hawaii's is full of lawyers and other devotees of rulemaking who shudder to think what the Aloha Spirit could do to due process and the adversary system.

Representative Donna Ikeda, 46, an insurance executive, voted against the bill after arguing that the state Land Board could justify granting a permit to a developer because of his perseverance.

Representative Andrew Levin, 39, a New York-born Harvard Law School graduate, said it might allow a judge to free a dangerous criminal rather than jail him.

The bill's supporters, such as Representative Mazie Hirono, argue that the bill will have no legal impact on criminal or administrative statutes because it will be included in a section of the code covering state symbols and mottoes.

It was Pilahi Paki, a Maui-born sage, who planted the seed of the Aloha Spirit bill with an impromptu speech to the Hawaii 2000 conference, which met in 1970 to consider the islands' future.

Ms. Paki's emotional explanation of the Aloha Spirit, much of it repeated verbatim in the bill, left the room in a hush. Then, two chroniclers wrote, came a thunderous standing ovation, and "tears welled up in the eyes of many."

Her definition of aloha became a popular poster item, but as she neared death at age 76 last year, she clearly wanted more.

She told her closest friends, including a lawyer, Alvin Shim, that she had learned by talking to the spirit world that mankind would reach a significant crossroads, a choice of life or death, in 15 years. "Hawaiians have the power to save world culture," Ms. Paki said.

Mr. Shim and others decided to draft the bill.

Just how Ms. Paki's vision will survive the legislative process, much less the year 2000, remains to be seen. The bill awaits consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Industrialist Bought Property For Marcos, Documents Show

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

MANILA — A wealthy Philippine industrialist who has acknowledged serving as a secret financial adviser to Ferdinand E. Marcos bought property on Mr. Marcos's behalf as early as 1967, according to documents discovered in the presidential palace.

The documents were obtained by The New York Times from government sources.

The new records also reveal that by 1970, two years before Mr. Marcos declared martial law, his wife, Imelda, took trips abroad with as much as $150,000 in cash and $200,000 in traveler's checks.

Canceled checks and bank records from the same period indicate that Mrs. Marcos had New York bank accounts under an assumed name with a balance that reached $272,437.14.

In one case, Mrs. Marcos used her New York checking account to purchase $29,000 worth of "candelabra and high-back chairs" from a European dealer.

A letter from the Philippine ambassador to the Vatican in 1969 reported that he had sent Mrs. Marcos, as ordered, 10,000 rosaries "with water from Lourdes," which "were blessed by Pope Paul last Sunday at Castelgandolfo." Lourdes, France, is the site of a major Roman Catholic shrine, and Castel Gandolfo, Italy, is where the pope maintains a summer residence.

The document about the property bought on behalf of Mr. Marcos in 1967 is a "confidential" report to the president from an intelligence agent identified as "Conrado." At the time, he said, members of the Liberal Party opposition had been investigating the ownership of a recently built "mansion" on five acres (two hectares) of land in the mountain resort of Baguio.

The report's author expressed concern that opposition politicians would learn that the real owner was Mr. Marcos rather than the man in whose name the property had been bought, Jose Y. Campos.

"All of them know that the house is not for J. Campos but for the Marcos family," the report said, "since they said that Imelda is always seen around when the mansion is being constructed."

Mr. Campos is the head of United Laboratories Inc., the largest pharmaceutical company in the Philippines.

Late last week he told the special government commission seeking to recover the Marcoses' hidden wealth that he had organized 40 shell companies as vehicles for Mr. Marcos's investment and clandestinely managed the portfolio for Mr. Marcos until 1981. Mr. Campos, who is in hiding in Vancouver, British Columbia, provided the information in an affidavit.

The intelligence report found in the Malacanang Palace is the earliest documented evidence that Mr. Campos served as a front for the deposed president.

Some of the most intriguing documents are three handwritten lists of cash on hand in the palace in mid-1970. The earliest shows that on June 18, 1970, there was a total of $146,580, including "four bundles" of $100 bills "at $10,000 each," or $40,000. There also are entries for bundles of bills ranging in value from $1 to $50.

The next document, which bears the notation "Osaka trip" and reads, "cash on hand, 31 August 1970," lists a total of $152,910. Mrs. Marcos attended the World's Fair in Osaka, Japan, that summer and the money might have been intended for that trip.

The third document, dated Sept. 4, 1970, reports only $115,000 in cash, but says there is $200,000 in Bank of America traveler's checks.

■ **Marcos Tried to Sell Land**

Mr. Marcos tried to sell more than $50 million worth of Philippine government-owned land in Japan since last December, including the former embassy plot in Tokyo, a spokesman for the prospective buyer said in Tokyo on Thursday, according to a Reuters report.

He arranged a private sale to Hiroshi Tanaka, president of Takafuji Sangyo Co., of more than 90,000 square feet (8,300 square meters) of land in central Tokyo and Kobe City in southern Japan, said a Takafuji spokesman, Yoshimi Iwanaga.

■ **Swiss Extend Curbs**

The Swiss government has expanded its freeze on assets linked to Mr. Marcos to all Swiss banks and their subsidiaries, The Associated Press reported Wednesday from Bern. It had previously applied only to six banks.

Reuters

Captain James N. Rogers of the U.S. Naval Legal Service meets Philippine negotiators at Subic Bay Naval Base. Roberto A. Flores, the workers' union president, is third from right.

Philippine Mayors Call Rallies to Protest Dismissals

Reuters

MANILA — More than 1,000 Philippine mayors said Thursday that they would lead simultaneous rallies throughout the country to protest the arbitrary dismissal of elected officials by the government of Corazon C. Aquino.

In a full-page advertisement in the Manila Bulletin newspaper, they said the three-day rallies would start Saturday in constituencies of 1,523 mayors who were ordered to resign.

The mayors, whose six-year terms of office ended this month, asked the government to call an election rather than appoint replacements, which they described as a "massive act of coup d'etat at local level."

Many of the mayors, members of New Society Movement of the deposed president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, ignored the orders to quit.

The advertisement, headed "An Appeal to President Corazon Aquino," said: "Election not selection. The free ballot, not the boot of one man. Suffrage, not this outrage. This sums up our appeal to the better angels of your nature, Madame President."

The mayors blamed the local government minister, Aquilino Pimentel, who they said was taking advantage of the new government "to advance naked partisan interests of the new ruling party."

On Tuesday, Mrs. Aquino abolished the National Assembly, ratified the Marcos constitution imposed in 1973 and gave herself sweeping powers to rule by decree.

Her aides said she needed the powers to rid the Philippines of the vestiges of the Marcos regime.

The mayors said that a sector of the government had caused "the arbitrary, often high-handed relief of elected governors and mayors," adding: "Relief by whom? In many, many cases, by persons previously rejected by the electorate, some with unsavory public records."

They urged Mrs. Aquino to call an election for mayors and provincial governors on May 3, 1986.

■ **U.S. Staff Barred From Bases**

Philippine employees of two U.S. military installations stepped up a six-day strike over severance pay by barring U.S. personnel from entering either base, The Associated Press reported Thursday from Clark Air Base.

Pickets had closed entrances to Subic Bay Naval Base since the beginning of the walkout, but entrances to Clark were not blocked until Wednesday, the authorities said.

Previously, U.S. personnel, but not Filipinos, had been allowed in and out of Clark.

A strike leader said the aim was to paralyze the key U.S. bases. Base officials said that military operations were not affected by the strike.

Chen Yonggui Dies at 72, His Fall Followed Mao's

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Chen Yonggui, 72, a peasant who was brought into the ruling Politburo by Mao Zedong in 1973 but dropped nine years later, died here Wednesday of lung cancer.

The New China News Agency paid tribute to Mr. Chen's work in the collectivization drive of the 1950s and to his contributions as leader of Dazhai village in Shanxi province.

The village became the model for China's system of rural communes from 1966 until it was exposed after Mao's death in 1976 as having falsified production records and having accepted outside aid.

The press agency account did not mention the political disgrace that befell Mr. Chen when Dazhai, proclaimed as a model of hard work and self-reliance, was accused in the late 1970s of issuing bogus crop reports. It was disclosed that soldiers had been drafted to help terrace the rocky gullies surrounding the area in the Taihang mountains in Shanxi.

In what amounted to a posthumous rehabilitation, the press agency referred to Mr. Chen as a peasant who was "once a national labor hero and leader of China's No. 1 model farming unit."

Mr. Chen was born into a poor peasant family and did not learn to read and write until he was in his 40s.

As the leader of Dazhai village, he played a prominent role during the Cultural Revolution, which started in 1966.

He was already famous when he was brought to Beijing in 1973 and installed as a member of the Politburo, the country's chief policy-making body. He dramatized the promotion by wearing a towel wrapped around his head, peasant-style, on public occasions.

The press agency report said Mr. Chen had been visited in the hospital before his death by several members of the Chinese leadership as well as by Mayor Chen Xitong of Beijing.

The visitors did not include Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, who had instigated the denunciation of Dazhai as part of a wider discrediting of Maoist policies.

"The many years' strenuous efforts made by villagers under Mr. Chen's leadership to fight nature and the subsequent successes were publicized nationwide to encourage the rest of the Chinese population to work hard and make China prosperous," the agency said.

Mr. Chen was a deputy prime minister from 1975 to 1980. He owed his promotion to the influence of a group of ideological hardliners including Mao's wife, Jiang Qing, who were purged in 1976 as the "Gang of Four."

At the height of his fame, Mr. Chen received a seemingly endless stream of delegations, including visiting heads of state, in his modest stone house at Dazhai.

As accounts at the time had it, he had mobilized the 83 families in the village in the 1960s to hew granite slabs out of the hillsides, constructing terraces that were filled with earth carted from the nearby valley. With the help of reservoirs that also were said to have been built by the villagers, Dazhai by the 1970s was described as a producer of surplus grain.

Years later, the official press acknowledged that grain output had actually fallen year by year, with peasants at Dazhai going hungry when bumper harvests were being reported. Mr. Chen's son, Chen Mingzhu, was expelled from the party in 1981 for purportedly bullying peasants, and the older Mr. Chen was quoted in People's Daily as having admitted that he had erred.

"Looking back, that old stuff I peddled at Dazhai certainly was unworkable," he said.

The acknowledgments followed Mr. Deng's decision in 1978 to scrap Mao's system of agricultural communes. Mr. Chen remained in the Politburo and in the Central Committee until 1982, when he was dropped and assigned to an advisory post at the Dongjiao farm outside Beijing. Nothing more was heard of him until his death.

AP

Chen Yonggui

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Herald Tribune

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WORLD BRIEFS

Crash of Jet Fighter Kills 22 in Africa

BANGUI, Central African Republic (AP) — A French Jaguar jet crashed Thursday into a crowded suburban neighborhood and killed 22 persons, many of them children, officials said. They said 30 others were injured.

Crowds angered by the crash threw stones at cars belonging to Europeans in the streets of the capital. Security forces dispersed the demonstrators but officials said that about 50 French citizens took shelter in their country's embassy.

In Paris, the Defense Ministry said that the accident was caused by a mechanical failure in the French Air Force jet. The ministry said the pilot was on a training flight and had ejected without injury.

Bomb Blast Injures 21 in Melbourne

MELBOURNE (UPI) — A car bomb exploded Thursday in front of police headquarters, triggering a series of blasts that injured 21 persons, prompted the evacuation of 1,000 office workers and shattered hundreds of windows.

The police were not able to establish a motive, and no one immediately claimed responsibility for the bombing. Just before the blasts, the police received a telephone call warning that explosives had been set to go off at the 10-story complex, a police spokeswoman said. The explosions began at 1 P.M. and continued for 15 minutes, rocking nearby buildings in Melbourne's business district.

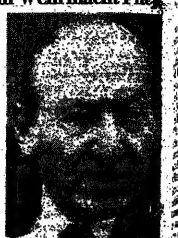
Most of the injured, who included 12 police personnel, suffered cuts and abrasions from flying glass. A policewoman with burns covering 80 percent of her body was the only victim listed in serious condition.

Waldheim Named in Wehrmacht Files

BONN (Reuters) — Documents in a German military archive indicate that the former United Nations secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim, was responsible for filing intelligence reports during service in World War II with the Wehrmacht in the Balkans.

A spokesman for the archive in Freiburg said documents covering Mr. Waldheim's career in 1943 and 1944 showed he filled in for the head of his unit and took charge of drafting secret despatches on the military situation in his absence. Mr. Waldheim, front-running candidate in the Austrian presidential election campaign, has denied allegations of war crimes. He has said he was an interpreter and had not engaged in operations.

Simon Wiesenthal, a Nazi hunter, said Thursday in Vienna that he was to examine certified copies of documents listing Mr. Waldheim as wanted by Yugoslavia for war crimes including murder. Mr. Wiesenthal, who has been responsible for bringing to trial more than 1,100 Nazi war criminals, said he expected to receive the documents by courier from Belgrade.



AP

Kurt Waldheim

Bonn Confirms Installation of Missiles

BONN (AP) — The first group of a total of 96 nuclear-tipped cruise missiles to be deployed in West Germany will be installed and operational within the next few days, a Defense Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

"We confirm that at the end of the month the first unit will be operational," said the spokesman, Horst Prayon. "Details will not be released." He refused to say how many missiles will be in the unit, or whether all or parts of the NATO missiles already were at the deployment site at Hasselbach, about 90 miles (150 kilometers) west of Frankfurt.

West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, told the legislature on Jan. 16 that all 96 of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization cruise missiles to be deployed in West Germany will be stationed at the site near the town of Hasselbach, by the end of 1987. He said preparatory work had begun at the site.

For the Record

The former chief of Haiti's political police, Colonel Albert Pierre, who fled to Brazil Feb. 23, has been placed under preventive arrest in Brazilia, as a first step toward his extradition to Haiti, a spokesman for Brazil's Ministry of Justice said Wednesday. Colonel Pierre is to face charges of torture and murder. *(UPI)*

The suspensions of 10 Dartmouth College students for attacking shanties constructed on campus in a protest against South Africa's apartheid policy were upheld Thursday by a college committee, one of the students said. The suspensions by the Hanover, New Hampshire, college ranged from one to three school terms. *(UPI)*

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France will take part with President François Mitterrand in the summit meeting of the seven leading Western industrialized nations in Tokyo on May 4-6, it was announced Thursday in Paris. *(AFP)*

The countdown for the launch on Friday of a European Ariane-3 rocket with two satellites aboard began Thursday at Kourou, French Guiana, said officials of the European consortium, Arianespace. An attempt to launch the satellites was aborted March 19 when a computer malfunctioned. *(Reuters)*

An examination of dental X-rays of Josef Mengele, the Nazi war criminal, by an American forensic dentist has prompted an international team of forensic scientists to state with "absolute certainty" that Dr. Mengele died in 1979 in a drowning accident near São Paulo. *(WP)*

Japan to Award $4-Billion Fighter Jet Contract

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two leading U.S. military contractors and a three-nation West European consortium are competing to supply Japan with 200 fighter aircraft in a contract worth about $4 billion, U.S. and West European industry sources said Thursday.

Japan is expected to decide by June whether to buy one of the foreign aircraft — under a licensing agreement to build it in Japan — or build its own fighter, known as the FS-X, now being studied, the sources said.

Competing for the contract are the General Dynamics F-16 and the McDonnell Douglas F-18. The Panavia consortium, grouping Britain, West Germany and Italy, is offering its Tornado fighter-bomber.

First funding would be requested in Japan's budget for the 1987 fiscal year, with delivery of the new fighter-bombers by the mid-1990s.

"Whichever way it goes," a senior U.S. aerospace industry executive said, "the decision will be key for the aerospace industries of the West and Japan, because it will show the direction in which we are heading with Japan."

The Japanese Air Force is seeking a new jet with both bombing and tactical capabilities.

About 100 of the new planes would replace the 69 Mitsubishi F-1 close-support fighters, which have been in squadron service since the early 1970s. Another 100 would take the place of about 80 McDonnell Douglas F-4 jets.

The program would not affect the current fleet of F-15 fighters which, like the F-4s, are produced in Japan under license.

The contract could involve a considerable transfer of high technology to Japan, and there has been speculation that the Japanese want the new technology more than the rest of the plane.

"There may be more to this deal," a U.S. industry source said. "Japan may be seeking far more sophisticated military aircraft technology than is being talked about now."

Industry sources noted that the technology in the F-18 and Tornado currently being proposed will be about 20 years old in the mid-1990s, and may prove unacceptable to Japan.

However, the Frankfurt Allgemeine newspaper of West Germany, in a report from Tokyo published Tuesday, described Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is expected to make the final decision, as a "supporter" of the Tornado.

The report, citing recent discussions in London between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of Japan, said that the British leader had strongly urged a Tornado purchase as a major step in easing the trade deficits that Britain, West Germany and Italy have with Japan.

Japan's Finance Ministry has opposed the FS-X, the newspaper stated, because it would prove more expensive than the U.S. or West European planes being proposed.

U.S. and West European aerospace sources, who asked not to be identified, said that while the deal was potentially important, it is surrounded by many uncertainties, notably over what Japan actually is seeking in the way of advanced technology.

They also noted that the Japanese government is strongly divided over which choice to recommend to the prime minister.

The Defense Agency and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry support the FS-X, which would represent an industry-wide effort headed by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports the idea of purchasing the aircraft from the West for purposes of balancing trade.

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Reagan Calls Attack By the Sandinist Army A 'Slap' at U.S. House

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

NEW ORLEANS — President Ronald Reagan asserted Thursday that House rejection of aid to the Nicaraguan rebels encouraged Managua to send its troops into Honduras and demonstrated that negotiations with the Sandinists were futile.

In a speech delivered in advance of Thursday's Senate vote on his request for $100 million for the rebels, Mr. Reagan lashed out at critics of his aid proposal, saying, "This Sandinista offensive is a slap in the face to everyone who voted against aid to the freedom fighters thinking it to be a vote for reconciliation."

[Senators rejected the main Democratic alternative plan to provide aid to the rebels Thursday, and both opponents and supporters of Mr. Reagan's plan agreed it was likely to be approved later in the day, The Associated Press reported.]

In his speech, Mr. Reagan quoted an unidentified member of the House of Representatives as saying after the aid proposal was defeated last week, "I hope the Sandinistas take it as a sign of peace and friendship."

"The Nicaraguan Communists took the House vote as a sign all right," Mr. Reagan said. "They invaded the territory of Honduras with about 1,500 heavily armed troops, and then they lied about it."

The Managua government has denied any cross-border operations and called for international observers to monitor the frontier.

"This military drive demonstrates the nature of the Nicaraguan regime," Mr. Reagan said. "The Communists in Managua are not seeking dialogue and pluralism. They want total power in their hands and they have no respect for the borders of their neighbors."

Mr. Reagan appeared at a $5,000-per-person fund-raiser in New Orleans for Representative W. Henson Moore, who is opposing Representative John B. Breaux to succeed a Democratic senator, Russell B. Long.

Mr. Reagan said that peace through strength was "a fact of life and it is about time for America to leave uncertainty and indecision behind," adding: "It is time to grow up and face reality."

While extolling the virtues of a foreign policy based on "peace through strength," Mr. Reagan did not refer directly to this week's military conflict with Libya.

On Nicaragua, Mr. Reagan said the rebels "have bogged down the Communist drive in Central America." He described the House rejection of his proposal for $70 million in military aid and $30 million in economic aid to the rebels as "reality turned on its head."

"At the same time our opponents claim to support negotiations, they move to eliminate any incentive for the Communists to negotiate," he said. "Will serious talks be more likely once the democratic resistance has been stripped of its leverage? Does anyone really believe that the ruling clique that runs Nicaragua will enter into a serious dialogue simply to prove they are good guys?

After his speech Thursday, Mr. Reagan flew to California for a 10-day vacation at his ranch near Santa Barbara.

■ **Proposals Turned Down**

The Senate, heading toward expected approval of Mr. Reagan's $100-million aid package to the Nicaraguan rebels, voted, 67-33, against a proposal by Senator James R. Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, that would have eliminated $70 million in military aid from Mr. Reagan's package.

Mr. Sasser's proposal would have allowed nonmilitary aid and would have required peace talks between the United States and Nicaragua before the president could send the rebels military aid. It also would have required another congressional vote before any aid is released.

Mr. Sasser said his plan "rests on the cornerstone of good faith, a bilateral negotiation between the two principal belligerents in Central America" and told his colleagues that peace talks are the only way to end the fighting.

Earlier, the Senate rejected, 74-24, a proposal by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, that would have forbidden U.S. assistance and thus effectively would have scuttled the package of $70 million in military aid and $30 million in other aid.

The lawmakers later voted, 60-39, against a proposal that would have allowed aid if Mr. Reagan certified to Congress on May 15 that Nicaragua was housing Soviet and Cuban soldiers and had not "terminated all overt and covert aggression against other countries."

The proposal came from Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina.

On Wednesday, Mr. Reagan scuttled the efforts of Senate Republicans to forge a bipartisan compromise on the proposal by refusing to make further concessions.

Although the president already had agreed to withhold $75 million of the aid for a 90-day period while he seeks a diplomatic solution, Democrats were asking for two additional concessions.

They want a promise that the United States would enter into bilateral talks with the Nicaraguan government and a requirement that the bulk of the money would not be released without a second affirmative vote of Congress.

Buchanan: Firm Voice of Conservatism on White House Staff

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Working in shirtsleeves in a cramped, windowless office near President Ronald Reagan's Oval Office, Patrick J. Buchanan recalls that his fierce conservatism is steeped in a Washington family that is, improbably, even more conservative than he is.

One of his closest relatives, according to Mr. Buchanan, the White House communications director, has three political heroes: Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, General Francisco Franco and General Douglas A. MacArthur.

"I guess I'm a leftist deviationist compared to that," said Mr. Buchanan, laughing.

Even if that is true, within the last year the provocative 46-year-old former columnist, radio commentator and aide to President Richard M. Nixon has adhered to a conservatism that has privately distressed some aides to Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, and publicly angered even some Republican legislators.

Most recently, they contend, Mr. Buchanan cost the White House votes when he suggested that legislators were siding with Communism by opposing the Reagan administration's $100-million aid package for the anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua. The House of Representatives rejected the aid proposal on March 20 on a 222-210 vote.

"Nonsense — that's silly," answered Mr. Buchanan. "The Democrats attacked Pat Buchanan because they are not comfortable attacking the president. They spent two weeks defending their patriotism, which no one contests, because they have no policy to defend. The point is, the liberals who are now beginning to concede we have a cancer in Central America have no policy of their own for dealing with it."

Within the White House, Mr. Buchanan oversees speechwriting and communications and has carried on an aggressive battle with Mr. Regan and his staff over presidential approaches to various issues.

Mr. Buchanan favors a forceful anti-Communist, pro-military stance on international matters and an economically and socially conservative stance on domestic matters, opposing abortion and favoring sanctioned school prayer, for example.

'I'm a man of some controversy. I'm enjoying every bit of it.'

— Patrick J. Buchanan
White House communications director

He wins his points about half the time. He argued against imposing limited sanctions against South Africa, but lost, and strongly favored a presidential veto on emergency farm credit legislation last year, and won.

Last September he endorsed a strong free-trade, anti-protectionist speech by Mr. Reagan, and in November he helped write a toughly worded anti-Soviet speech before Mr. Reagan's trip to Geneva to meet Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. In both these instances, Mr. Buchanan was overruled by the chief of staff in favor of more accommodating oratory.

Among Republicans who have openly criticized Mr. Buchanan for his uncompromisingly tough words is Representative Steve Gunderson of Wisconsin.

"It's Pat Buchanan's comments that every Democrat tells me about," he said before the House vote this month on Nicaraguan rebel aid. "If we lose today, it will be his fault."

Mr. Buchanan brushes aside the criticisms that he was "red-baiting" on the Nicaragua issue in an article he wrote for The Washington Post and seeking to engage in a scare campaign that may have backfired.

"Look, Pat Buchanan is a lighting rod," he said. "They've had various lighting rods. Don Regan was the lightning rod last fall. I'm a man of some controversy. I'm enjoying every bit of it."

In the article, he said the vote on rebel aid would reveal whether the Democratic Party stood with Mr. Reagan or with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan leader, and the Communists. On Capitol Hill, Democrats and even some Republicans were outraged.

"Nicaragua is an issue which engages the heart as well as the mind," he said. "It's an issue of Communism versus anti-Communism. It is perceived by both on our side and the other side as a moral issue, an issue of right and wrong, and on issues like this emotions run deep and passions run deep and strong. We recognize this, but we have no apologies. I wouldn't change a single syllable of what I wrote."

Mr. Buchanan said that, despite periodic rumors that he was unhappy at the White House, he had no plans to leave. "I'm really enjoying it now," he said. "I have no departure date. I think there's a real potential for Ronald Reagan, who could be a great pivotal figure in American history."

On another subject, he said that his relations with Mr. Regan, at this point, were warm.

"I actually think he's pleased," he said, "with his controversial choice of communications director."

Kurt Waldheim

Reuters

Two men who Honduras claims are Nicaraguan soldiers on display in Tegucigalpa.

Honduras Orders Pullback by Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

day numbered 200, were scattered in rough terrain where the fighting took place. It was not clear if any bodies of Nicaraguan soldiers would be shown to reporters.

On Wednesday, the Honduran army showed reporters in Tegucigalpa two men they identified as Nicaraguan soldiers captured this week inside Honduras. Reporters were not allowed to question the men.

The armed forces also displayed diaries and other documents that it said were taken from them and other prisoners and highlighted passages recording various incursions inside Honduras by Nicaraguan units in January, February and in recent days.

[Richard G. Lugar, the Indiana Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Thursday in a television interview in Washington that Honduran forces have captured at least 14 Nicaraguan soldiers inside Honduras, United Press International reported.]

■ **U.S. Analysis of Attack**

Doyle McManus of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

Reagan administration officials said Wednesday that the Nicaraguan attack appeared to have been intended as a quick raid against two rebel camps. That plan was disrupted, they said, when a rebel force returning to the camps from Nicaragua cut off the Sandinist forces' planned escape route.

A State Department analyst said the raid "looks like an attempt on the Sandinistas' part to deal a damaging blow to the contras knowing that they were going to get aid from Congress, to force them to use the aid to rebuild."

Officials said the Honduran government of President José Azcona Hoyo was reluctant to publicize the attack or ask openly for U.S. aid.

"They hoped the whole thing would blow over," one said.

A senior U.S. official said that Honduras remained uneasy about the presence of the rebels' main bases on their territory and about allowing the United States to use their country as a base for covert operations against Nicaragua.

"They're very gooey about the U.S. role down there," he said.

But U.S. officials told the Hondurans that they could not get additional military aid without an open request, and Mr. Azcona responded by writing a letter to President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday.

Embassy in La Paz Attacked

Reuters

LA PAZ — A stick of dynamite exploded on the roof of the U.S. Embassy here Thursday, shattering windows but causing no injuries, Bolivian police sources said.

Military Plans To Take Next Shuttle Slots

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The air force's top space official has told two Senate subcommittees that the Pentagon will exercise its "bumping rights" to take the first slots available on space shuttles when they are cleared to resume flights.

Such bumping would cause even greater delays for commercial and scientific payloads.

Edward C. Aldridge Jr. said Wednesday that the loss of the shuttle Challenger created "a national emergency" because it severely backed up plans to launch military and civilian payloads.

Although the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has said it hopes to resume shuttle flights in 12 to 18 months, it may be closer to two years. If so, the air force undersecretary said, 21 military payloads will be backed up.

"Civilian and commercial payloads will suffer," he told the Appropriations subcommittees on defense and on housing and urban development and independent agencies. "We have no alternative the first few years."

Mr. Aldridge and officials from NASA urged the construction of a new $2.8-billion shuttle orbiter and a step-up in the construction and use of unmanned rockets to meet the demand for launchings.

Rear Admiral Richard H. Truly, who recently was named to head NASA's shuttle program, told the panels that the space agency now favored using a mixture of shuttles and unmanned rockets.

Until the Challenger exploded Jan. 28, NASA had opposed the military's plans to rely on unmanned rockets because they would take commercial launching business away from the shuttle.

■ **Asteroids Named for 7 Dead**

Seven recently discovered asteroids were named Wednesday for the seven astronauts who died in the explosion of the Challenger. The New York Times reported.

The asteroids were discovered by the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona, between 1980 and 1984.

Most of the seven asteroids are believed to be from 5 to 10 miles (8 to 16 kilometers) in diameter and are orbiting the sun in the asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

But one asteroid, designated McAuliffe after Christa McAuliffe, the teacher-astronaut is an "Amor-type" asteroid that comes well inside the orbit of Mars in its closest approaches to the sun.

Dr. Theodore Bowell, director of the Lowell Observatory, said Wednesday that it was named for Mrs. McAuliffe because "it was the most interesting, and we felt she should warrant special attention."

Senate Calls for Local Cost-Sharing In Approving Bill on Water Projects

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has voted to authorize new water construction projects that could cost up to $11.5 billion and, for the first time, adopted a broad requirement that beneficiaries share the costs.

The legislation was approved Wednesday by voice vote without dissent.

It paves the way for a large-scale program to build and improve ports, harbors, inland waterways, dams and other water projects for the first time in nearly two decades. The last time a major water construction bill was approved was in 1970.

The Senate bill would authorize 181 projects by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Last year the House of Representatives adopted legislation authorizing more than 300 projects, costing $20 billion. The House bill also called for somewhat lower rates of cost-sharing by beneficiaries of the projects.

Conferees from the two houses now will meet to resolve differences between the two bills.

The cost-sharing by users that the legislation requires was praised by members of the Senate, spokesmen for the Reagan administration and environmentalists as a major reform of public works programs.

They said the new requirements not only would ease the drain on the federal budget but also would help weed out wasteful and unnecessary projects because local communities would be unwilling to commit their own funds on inefficient construction efforts.

Edwin L. Dale Jr., spokesman for the budget office, said the administration applauded the Senate approach. "It is a big breakthrough," he added. "For the first time, they are seriously tackling the cost-sharing issue."

Mr. Dale said the House bill was "not satisfactory" because of the size of the construction program and because the requirement that users share the cost was more limited than the Senate program.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat of New York, who helped manage the bill approved Wednesday, called the legislation "historic."

"The 'user pays' concept means we can resume public works in this country," he said. He noted that the construction of water projects had almost halted because states and local governments that drew no benefit from them objected to federal financing of such projects.

In recent decades most of the Corps of Engineers' water projects were constructed in the Mississippi-Missouri Valley area and in the West. Members of Congress from the East and other areas that were not receiving as many projects were increasingly reluctant to vote for programs that involved millions of dollars in federal money. A result was a gradual slowing, leading to a near halt of congressional authorization for such projects.

The legislation approved by the Senate would require users of federally maintained ports to pay 4 cents for every $100 worth of cargo to help defray 40 percent of the costs of maintaining those ports. These users would pay up to 50 percent of the cost of improving the harbors in advance of construction.

Those who would benefit from the construction of six new inland waterways would contribute 50 percent of the cost through a charge of 10 cents a gallon on barge fuel sought by the Senate, and it would exempt the multistate Mississippi River and Tributaries flood control project from cost-sharing.

Local communities that would benefit from flood control projects would pay 25 percent to 35 percent of the cost of the projects, with at least 5 percent of the total cost having to be paid in the construction period.

The bill would limit spending by the Corps of Engineers on these water projects to $1.3 billion a year over the next five years.

"The Senate bill is a reflection of changing times and changing roles between the federal government, the states and the private sector," said Edward R. Osann, director of the National Wildlife Federation's water resources program. "It shows a greater appreciation of the need to share responsibility for the infrastructure and of the environmental problems caused by these projects."

Mr. Osann said a final version of the measure depended on how strongly the administration insisted it should be similar to the Senate version.

Besides calling for generally lower levels of local payments, the House bill does not include the new charges for port cargo and barge fuel sought by the Senate, and it would exempt the multistate Mississippi River and Tributaries flood control project from cost-sharing.

Most in U.S. Poll Reject 'Contras' Aid

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A majority of Americans disapprove of President Ronald Reagan's policy toward Nicaragua and support the House vote to deny aid to Nicaraguan rebels, according to a Washington Post-ABC News public opinion poll.

In a telephone survey of 1,147 people from last Thursday evening through Monday morning, 52 percent of those polled said they disapproved of Mr. Reagan's handling of the situation in Nicaragua, 37 percent approved and 11 percent expressed no opinion.

In the poll, 60 percent supported the vote in the House of Representatives on March 20 to deny $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, 35 percent disapproved of the vote and 5 percent had no opinion.

In recent weeks Mr. Reagan has focused attention on Nicaragua almost every day in an attempt to persuade the American public that the Sandinist government is a threat to U.S. national security. He has asked the public to apply pressure on Congress to vote for aid to the rebels.

The new poll, however, shows the public basically sticking to its previous views. Thirty-two percent said they regard Nicaragua as a major threat to U.S. security, 24 percent said it is a minor threat, 37 percent said it is not a threat at all and 7 percent offered no opinion.

In January 1984, the last time the Post-ABC News poll made such an inquiry, 28 percent of those surveyed said that Nicaragua was a major threat, 25 percent saw it as a minor threat, 32 percent saw no threat at all and 15 percent had no opinion.

Researchers in U.S., France Announce AIDS Discoveries

(Continued from Page 1)

out with an announcement this way without anyone seeing it scientifically" except some health experts in Portugal.

Dr. Essex sent a copy of his group's paper to reporters Wednesday with instructions that it not be released until Thursday afternoon, the time he was scheduled to give a lecture to the American Society of Microbiology meeting here. Unless a similar story about which we've heard rumors from Paris" appeared earlier.

Once the French announcement was made, however, he immediately released the paper.

Dr. Essex's group called its new virus HTLV-4 to indicate that it was related to the virus previously identified as a cause of AIDS in humans, namely HTLV-3.

The Essex group had previously identified another closely related virus, known as STLV-3, in healthy African green monkeys that inhabit most regions of tropical Africa. It had previously found that many healthy individuals from Senegal, in West Africa, appeared to have been exposed to a virus similar to the monkey virus.

So the group sought to identify such a virus, and said Wednesday that it had found the virus in three apparently healthy Senegalese.

In laboratory tests, the newly identified virus showed it could infect the same human blood cells that the AIDS virus infected but did not have "the dramatic killing effect" of the AIDS virus.

Dr. Essex said he thought that HTLV-4 was "an important new virus" because it might help develop a vaccine against AIDS and might help scientists understand how the AIDS virus had evolved.

He called the new virus a "missing link." This suggests that the STLV-3 virus in monkeys, which does not appear to cause disease, migrated into humans and became the HTLV-4 virus, which also does not appear to cause disease, and then mutated to a more lethal form that is causing AIDS in humans.

The French announcement, issued by Dr. Montagnier, said that he and scientists from Lisbon and Paris had "isolated a new AIDS virus from the blood of two West African patients" suffering from AIDS.

Preliminary data suggested that "the virus is rare and occurs primarily in West Africa," the announcement continued. The virus was named LAV-2 by the French team, to distinguish it from LAV-1, the team's name for the virus previously identified as causing AIDS.

Dr. Carolyn Chaine, a spokesman for the Pasteur Institute, said that scientists were unable to find the usual AIDS virus in the two patients, one in a Lisbon hospital and one in a Paris hospital, but that they had found the new LAV-2 virus in both patients, suggesting it played a role in the disease. She said both patients had all the clinical and biological signs of AIDS.

[Dr. Chaine told United Press International she was unaware of Harvard's reported discovery. When informed of the Harvard research, she said, "What we would like now is to make the genetic print of this LAV-2 and compare it with the virus of African monkeys and the virus HTLV-4."]

Students, Police Clash At 2 Campuses in Seoul

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Students on two university campuses here hurled stones and gasoline bombs at the police, who responded with tear gas during anti-government demonstrations Thursday, student sources said.

At Sogang University, the sources said that an estimated 500 policemen clashed with 1,000 demonstrators over a two-hour period.

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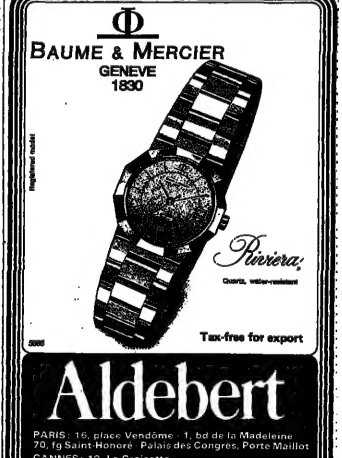

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Israel, Acting In Reprisal, Bombs Bases In Lebanon

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli warplanes bombed and rocketed two suspected Palestinian guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon on Thursday shortly after a rocket fell into a school yard in northern Israel, Israeli officials said.

Beirut radio reported that 15 civilians were killed in the two Israeli air raids. Four persons were slightly injured at the Israeli school, officials said.

The police said the Israeli air attack killed 10 persons and wounded 22, The Associated Press reported from Sidon.

The injuries in Israel were the first by rocket fire from southern Lebanon since Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 to crush the Palestine Liberation Organization's main power base, the news agency said.

The Israeli military command said that two buildings occupied by the mainstream el-Fatah branch of the PLO were damaged in the air strikes at the suspected bases. One of the targets was situated near the Miyeh Miyeh refugee camp outside the port city of Sidon, and the other just south of Sidon.

An Israeli Army command source said Thursday that the air strikes were not a response to the rocket attack on the school in the Israeli settlement of Kiryat Shemona, but part of an ongoing strategy of disrupting guerrilla activity in southern Lebanon.

"We don't want them to feel at home," said an army command spokesman. He said the Israelis wanted the guerrillas to know "where we are if they try anything."

The Soviet-made Katyusha rocket that hit the school yard apparently was fired from southern Lebanon. Officials said four persons were treated at the scene for minor injuries.

Brigadier General Uri Or, chief of the Israeli Army's northern command, said that it was too early to determine whether the rocket attack, the latest in a series of shellings in the Galilee in recent weeks, represented a new offensive by Palestinian and Shiite Moslem guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

Israeli Army intelligence sources have said in recent weeks that several thousand Palestinian guerrillas who left Lebanon in 1982 and 1983 have returned to refugee camps in Sidon, Tyre and the southern suburbs of Beirut.

■ **Guerrillas Returned Fire**

Guerrillas in the refugee camp and at the nearby hilltop village of Siroubieh barraged the Israeli F-16 fighter bombers with SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles, The Associated Press reported from Sidon.

The four Israeli planes released balloons to deflect the Soviet-made heat-seeking missiles.

The authorities said that no Israeli fighters were hit as they fired rockets in six runs on the village and camp.

Demonstrators in Damascus protested Thursday against U.S. actions in the Gulf of Sidra. Reuters

Libya Would Retaliate Abroad, U.S. Says

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Any Libyan reprisals for U.S. raids in the Gulf of Sidra are not likely for two or three months and almost certainly would be directed against American targets overseas, according to U.S. officials and terrorism experts.

There are about 3,500 Libyans in the United States. According to an intelligence estimate made two years ago, that number includes approximately 200 "fanatic" followers of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

But most official concern this week was directed at the possibility of terrorist actions overseas.

The Libyan government escalated its anti-American rhetoric Wednesday in broadcasts to the Arab world, threatening attacks by "Arab suicide squads" and "human bombs" against U.S. embassies and American "companies of terror."

Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said Wednesday that Libyan agents were conducting surveillance of U.S. installations around the world and posed a potential threat to Americans.

"We have called this potentially dangerous situation to the attention of other governments, as well as alerting Americans abroad to be careful," Mr. Redman said.

He said the United States was hopeful that Colonel Qadhafi would move to "stop Libyan participation in terrorist attacks," adding: "If not, other steps will be taken."

Several State Department officials agreed privately with a comment by Robert Kupperman, an analyst at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies who specializes in terrorist behavior.

"The logistical problems of trying to hit us here in the United States are too difficult," Mr. Kupperman said. "I think we're going to see a lot of renewed terrorist activity, but it probably will be aimed at American embassies, businesses and individuals in Europe and the Middle East.

"And it probably won't happen for two or three months," he said, "when we begin to tire of our current high state of vigilance and Qadhafi has had a chance to regroup the terrorist organizations like Abu Nidal that work with him."

State Department officials said U.S. embassies and other outposts were warned March 21 that security threats could arise from the naval confrontation between the United States and Libya.

Pentagon sources said that bodyguards had been assigned in the United States to John F. Lehman Jr., the navy secretary, and Admiral James D. Watkins, the chief of naval operations, because of unspecified "threats."

The Federal Aviation Administration announced meanwhile that it was increasing airline and airport security.

Libyans in the United States have been under surveillance since 1981, when the Reagan administration said it had reason to believe that Libya was sending a team of assassins to kill the president.

The FBI, for example, maintains a round-the-clock watch aided by electronic surveillance on the Libyan mission at the United Nations and on such places as a McLean, Virginia, residence that houses a large number of Libyan students.

Verne Jervis, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, estimated that about 3,500 Libyans, half of them students and the others tourists or business people, were in the United States.

But other officials said that number probably had decreased considerably since January, when the administration imposed sanctions that cut off business dealings with Libya and made it more difficult for students to get funds.

Mr. Jervis said the majority of the Libyan students were in Sun Belt states such as Texas, Florida and California.

■ **U.S. Buildings Guarded**

Special security measures were introduced this week at federal buildings and properties across the United States, The New York Times reported.

William J. Diamond, administrator for the General Services Administration in the New York metropolitan region, said the measures reflected a "heightened state of emergency" prompted by the armed conflict between the United States and Libya.

Arab Moderates Caught in the Middle of Sidra Clash

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — The U.S.-Libyan clash has embarrassed moderate Arabs and drawn predictable, if opposite, responses from Israel and Middle East radicals.

Typical of moderate Arab discomfort was a carefully noncommittal Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement Wednesday representing Cairo's first official comment on the clash.

"Egypt expresses concern over the deteriorating situation in the Gulf of Sidra and urges both sides to avoid further escalation," the statement said.

President Hosni Mubarak said, "I hope these operations will come to an end," as if to suggest that the Reagan administration's action could only complicate his already uncomfortable position.

Like other Arab moderates, such as the Gulf states and Jordan, Egypt is caught between traditional ties of formal Arab solidarity and uneasiness over Washington's actions.

Israel's endorsement of Washington's actions only served to underline Egypt's vulnerability at a time when Cairo was seeking to expand its influence in the Arab world without violating its formal peace with Israel.

The complexity of the legal argument about Libya's contested claim that the Gulf of Sidra lies within its territorial waters provided moderate Arab regimes with an excuse for not taking a public stand on the issue.

In the United Arab Emirates, the government newspaper Al-Ittihad expressed "surprise at this silence in Arab capitals regarding the aggression against Libya."

Yet even radical Arab states privately make no secret of their longstanding exasperation with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

In Egypt's case, Mr. Mubarak is not about to forgive Colonel Qadhafi for broadcasting calls for open revolt against his government during last month's humiliating mutiny by police conscripts.

But in part because of what many Arabs consider U.S. policy errors in recent years that have weakened them, most moderate Arab regimes dare not be seen siding openly with the use of American force.

Mr. Mubarak said just that in December. That was after a series of policy traumas occasioned by the use of military power first by Israel against the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunisia, then by the U.S. seizure of an EgyptAir jet carrying Palestinians involved in the hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship.

Even Wednesday, Mr. Mubarak found it politically expedient to allow the leftist National Progressive Unionist Party to condemn "U.S. aggression" as "part of a Zionist-American plot aimed at subjugating the Arab nation. In these trying times for the Arab nation, we announce our complete material and moral support for the Libyan people."

Privately, many moderate Arabs wish the Reagan administration would either take decisive action to overthrow Colonel Qadhafi or leave him alone. A minister in the Gulf said recently, "you Americans seem to have forgotten your own saying: Walk quietly but carry a big stick."

Arab and European analysts long have argued that the best way to deal with Colonel Qadhafi is to ignore him totally since he thrives on playing the Arab David to the American Goliath.

Moreover, there is a growing sense that the Reagan administration is motivated by its own domestic political concerns and that the Americans are creating difficulties for everybody, including themselves, without having a clear foreign policy goal in sight.

Some analysts are convinced that Secretary of State George P. Shultz is calling the shots in a kind of personal vendetta aimed at making up for his ill-fated Lebanon policy following the Israeli invasion in 1982.

Even if the present crisis subsides, analysts worry lest Colonel Qadhafi's threats against American interests in the region add further motivation to an already serious cycle of violence.

Moderate Arabs cynically argue that the Reagan administration finds Libya a convenient, if geopolitically marginal, regime to hold responsible for its own setbacks in the Middle East.

Syria, the cynics argue, is a more formidable foe of American policy, but is so strategically located and so obviously backed by Moscow that Washington shows no stomach for resorting to force against Damascus.

As if to make this point indirectly, the Fatah Revolutionary Council, the breakaway Palestinian faction run by Sabri el-Banna, better known as Abu Nidal, issued a statement Wednesday from Damascus.

It warned that "America has become, from now on, a target for our revolutionaries."

The Reagan administration, observers recalled, justified its current anti-Qadhafi drive by holding Libya responsible for organizing the Vienna and Rome airport attacks in December, which were said to have been carried out by Abu Nidal's organization.

A Western diplomat said: "It would seem that the Reagan administration is succumbing to that old Middesa disease of striking not the foe you want to punish, but the foe you can get away with hitting."

NEWS ANALYSIS

Algeria, Russia Denounce U.S.

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria joined the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in denouncing U.S. armed action toward Libya, urging that the Mediterranean become a zone of peace, Tass said.

The two countries reached accord on a long-term program for economic, trade and scientific cooperation and unspecified other documents, the news agency reported.

"Algeria condemns the aggression staged against Libya," Tass quoted Colonel Bendjedid as saying at a Kremlin dinner Wednesday night in his honor. He added that Algeria felt solidarity with "the fraternal Libyan people at that hour of difficulty."

Diplomats Ponder Location Of Soviet Advisers in Libya

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — Two months ago, when the U.S. 6th Fleet began conducting hostile maneuvers off Libya's coast, European diplomats here suggested that an American air strike against recently installed SAM-5 missile installations was unlikely because of the risk that Soviet advisers working in them would be killed and a superpower confrontation might follow.

As many as 6,000 Soviet military personnel were estimated to be in Libya, many of them working with SAM-5 anti-aircraft batteries.

Now some of those same diplomats are wondering where the Russians were when the installations were hit by U.S. warplanes on Monday and Tuesday.

There have been no solid reports of Soviet casualties, from here, Washington or Moscow.

Some diplomats now speculate that the Soviet presence in Libya, or at least at the SAM-5 sites, was overstated. Others say that the American attacks, aimed at the radar unit that serves as the missile's eyes and ears, were targeted to avoid causing Soviet casualties.

But one European diplomat had another theory: "If they really attacked these SAM-5s, they were probably sure that the Soviets were not there." Asked where he thought the Russians might have gone, the diplomat smiled, and suggested, "A coffee break."

This suggestion, that the Russians had been alerted, could not be confirmed in Tripoli.

Although the Libyans are described as jealous of their control over the weaponry in Libya and reluctant to allow the Russians to maintain too strong a presence, it appears unlikely that the Soviet advisers would have been completely excluded from the SAM-5 installations.

Residents of Sirte, the site of the two U.S. attacks, have told diplomats in Tripoli that they heard either nothing or very little happening at the time that the U.S. strikes were supposed to have taken place.

One diplomat said that the installations are spread out on seven square miles (18 square kilometers) of land and, as a result, a pinpoint strike would not cause widespread damage.

Qadhafi Works to Increase His Influence in Sudan

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya has been maneuvering to strengthen his influence in Sudan, a country regarded as vital to U.S. interests in the region.

The Sudanese government, the biggest recipient of U.S. economic and military assistance in sub-Saharan Africa, earlier this month formally requested that Libya provide arms to help it fight rebels in the south.

The request was made by Sudan's prime minister, Gazouli Dafaa Allah, who visited Tripoli to negotiate a military aid agreement.

As part of that agreement, two Libyan bombers reportedly were used in an air attack against the rebel-held town of Rumbek in southern Sudan.

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army, which controls much of southern Sudan, seized Rumbek early in March and has threatened to mount a major offensive against the government.

Western diplomats in Khartoum said that the two Soviet-made Tupolev-22 bombers were on loan from Libya and were based north of the city. The French government said Libya used this type of aircraft in the bombing last month of the airport of Chad's capital, Ndjamena.

Western diplomats in Khartoum said recently that Libya had given major financial support to all the presidential candidates in next month's national elections. Sadiq el-Mahdi, whom Western observers consider the leading candidate, reportedly visited Tripoli recently to meet with Colonel Qadhafi.

Diplomats in Khartoum said that in the past year scores of senior Sudanese officials had been taken on tours of Tripoli and had been entertained in luxury hotels and guest houses.

The Libyan government has also hired 3,000 to 4,000 Sudanese nationals, ranging from former state security officials to teachers to cooks, and taken them to work in Libya, diplomats said.

The Reagan administration again this year has requested $223 million in military and economic aid for Sudan, more than for any other country in sub-Saharan Africa.

In the past, U.S. military aid to Sudan, which totaled $46 million in 1984, was intended to help it defend itself against Libya.

The United States has voiced concern over Sudan's new relationship with Libya. It warned Americans last year not to travel to Khartoum because of the danger of attack from Libyans who had come to the city.

But in a January visit, Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, praised Sudan's efforts to return to democratic rule.

The overthrow last April of President Gaafar Nimeiri, long an enemy of Colonel Qadhafi, gave Libya its opening in Sudan. Libya quickly ended support for the rebels, whom it had supported against General Nimeiri.

Colonel Qadhafi made a surprise trip to Khartoum in May. Soon afterward, a Libyan People's Bureau, or embassy, staffed by about 200 Libyans, opened in the city.

Sudanese lined up by the hundred outside this office early this month, hoping for jobs in Tripoli.

Libya also began funneling aid to Sudan. Western sources said it recently gave Sudan 2.2 million barrels of fuel, enough to stave off a shortage that would have interfered with the April elections.

The elections have been promised to return the country to civilian rule after one year of a transitional military government.

Libya reportedly budgeted $76 million to support "revolutionary committees," intended to promote the teachings of Colonel Qadhafi in Sudan.

Western sources in Khartoum said the committees have recruited about 4,000 people, most of them Sudanese exiles who returned last year from Libya after the coup.

Sudanese officials have said privately that they see the Libyan-backed committees as interference in Sudan's internal affairs. Several committee leaders reportedly have been deported to Libya.

But diplomats said that Sudan's need for arms to fight the rebels, who control nearly a third of the country, was likely to perpetuate Libyan influence.

■ **Rebels Seek Radical Change**

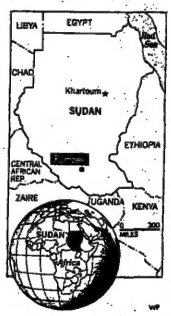
The rebels will fight any new government elected next month unless it makes radical changes, Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, was quoted as saying Wednesday, Reuters reported from Khartoum.

"If it's an unjust government and is not committed to creating a new Sudan, then we will fight it," he told the state-owned newspaper Al-Sahafa. He has used the term "a new Sudan" to mean a system addressing the imbalance between the Arab and Islamic center of Sudan and the remote non-Arab regions.

He gave the interview in Addis Ababa during peace talks between the rebels and a delegation of politicians from Khartoum.

The talks ended Tuesday with the politicians accepting many of the rebels' peace conditions.

The two sides agreed in principle to meet in a full constitutional conference in June. They failed, however, to agree on a cease-fire or on terms for rebel participation in a future government.



U.S. Has Edge on Soviet, Reagan Aides Assert

(Continued from Page 1)

sions as a result of whatever beating its forces may have taken in recent days. They, too, might increase their operations if they can.

In both instances, however, officials said that Mr. Reagan wanted to send a longer-term message that Libya and Nicaragua should worry more about what the United States might do next and that they should understand that Moscow cannot be counted upon to back them up.

Officials said the actions also conveyed a message of support to the allies. Rushing aid to Honduras was a way of reassuring the Honduran government and the anti-Sandinist rebels, known as the "contras," that Washington would not abandon them, whatever the policy differences between the administration and Congress.

From the outset of his administration, Mr. Reagan was prepared to dispatch U.S. forces to trouble spots and provide covert aid to rebels fighting Soviet troops or Soviet-backed regimes.

But while Mr. Reagan's language was strong, his actions were generally cautious. They had to be, because the prevailing view in the administration was that the Soviet Union was militarily superior to the United States.

In time, however, senior officials came to feel that their arms buildup was redressing the balance and that Moscow was running into real problems of economic stagnation at home and overextension of commitments abroad. These were key points in the message Mr. Reagan sent to Congress two weeks ago.

Now, the sense is that Moscow is on the defensive and that the United States can be somewhat more venturesome in challenging Soviet interests, with less risk of a serious Soviet response. Thus, there are the open and strong military challenges to Soviet client states.

In the Gulf of Sidra, this is being done directly with U.S. naval power, and on the assumption, officials said, that Moscow would do little save to protest and portray Washington as an aggressor. Despite the billions of dollars in arms sales by Moscow to Tripoli, the U.S. intelligence agencies never expected that Moscow would take serious risks to defend Colonel Qadhafi.

In Central America, the administration is trying to assert itself indirectly through the Hondurans and contras on the assumption that Moscow might give more aid to the Sandinists but not come to their aid militarily and directly.

"It's like the Cuban missile crisis" of 1962, a Pentagon official said. "We're there and they're not."

The point is that the administration believes that in America's backyard, it can move on the assumption that Moscow has little choice but to back down.

The administration is exercising greater care in providing aid to the Afghan rebels in the Soviet Union's backyard.

"Moscow's reaction depends on where we choose to challenge them," an administration official said.

But even here, officials pointed out that the administration was increasing the quality and quantity of arms supplied to the rebels fighting Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Mr. Reagan has made the judgment, said an administration official, that Moscow "is not ready for military confrontation or threat that would lead to direct confrontation," except where vital Soviet interests are attacked.

Navy Leaves Gulf of Sidra

(Continued from Page 1)

dated Wednesday and released by the White House on Thursday.

Like other presidents before him, Mr. Reagan contends that the 1973 act is an encroachment on the constitutional powers of the president as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Reagan telephoned the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Fleet in the Mediterranean, Vice Admiral Frank Kelso 2d, to praise U.S. servicemen for their bravery and "tireless response to Libyan threats."

The U.S. naval maneuvers in the Mediterranean and the gulf began Saturday night.

Less than 24 hours after U.S. planes and ships entered the gulf, Libya fired at least six surface-to-air missiles, according to the Pentagon.

In retaliation, the Pentagon said, U.S. forces on Monday and early Tuesday sank three Libyan boats that appeared to be headed toward U.S. ships, damaged at least one other and twice attacked a radar-guided missile facility near the Libyan town of Sirte.

■ **Libyan Sailors Rescued**

A Spanish oil tanker rescued 9 Libyan sailors whose patrol boat was sunk by U.S. warplanes in the Gulf of Sidra, United Press International reported in Madrid on Thursday, quoting Spanish officials.

Two of the sailors were slightly injured, Ricardo Peydro, the Spanish ambassador to Libya, said in a telephone interview.

The survivors did not offer details of the sinking after arriving in Tripoli, Mr. Peydro said.

Sterilizing Compound May Boost Cancer Risk

Reuters

CHICAGO — A compound widely used to sterilize medical equipment may increase the risk of leukemia and stomach cancer by 10 times in workers exposed to it, according to a study published Thursday.

Researchers in Sweden said that ethylene oxide, which has been on the market since the 1920s, already had been shown to have an effect on plants and animals, but the new study was the first to link it to human cancer.

Bomb Kills 4 in Peshawar

Reuters

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — A bomb exploded in a restaurant frequented by Afghan refugees Thursday, killing at least four persons and wounding 13, witnesses said. The explosion was the latest of a series in the North-West Frontier province, and the second in Peshawar in four days.

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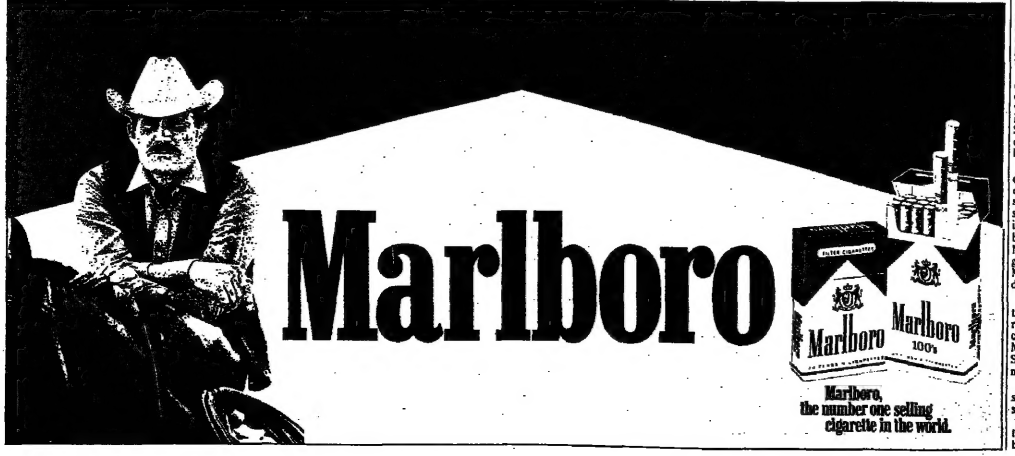

Paper Says Police Shot 2 Blacks from Behind At South African Protest

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South African police reported Thursday that they had killed two more blacks, and a newspaper accused the police of ambushing the two black protesters from behind.

The newest deaths followed a wave of racial violence Wednesday which at least 30 persons died. It was one of the worst 24-hour periods of racial violence in months.

Nearly 1,400 people, most of them black, have died in 19 months of protest and turmoil focused in the nation's segregated black townships.

Referring to Wednesday's killings as "a mark of a highly abnormal society," Johannesburg's evening newspaper, The Star, said in an editorial Thursday: "We are no nearer a solution, no nearer public recognition that violence begets violence, no closer to the kind of social contract that might enable us to follow the killing of one person, alone hundreds."

"Have we really reached the point where dealing out death is the only answer?" the newspaper said.

The violence Wednesday was centered in segregated black townships outside the southern city of Port Elizabeth and in a huge squatters settlement in the nominally independent tribal homeland of Bophuthatswana.

Lucas Mangope, the homeland's president, ordered a judicial investigation Thursday into the killings of at least 10 protesters and the injury of scores more.

Police reported Thursday that more persons had been killed in the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town, which has been gripped by unrest since two policemen, one of them white, were killed there Tuesday.

The Cape Times newspaper said Thursday that the two black protesters were shot from behind by plain-clothes police officers who ambushed them.

A police spokesman acknowledged that the killings took place, but he denied that officers had ambushed protesters.

"We monitored that spot and then the crowd started throwing stones and petrol bombs, the policemen who monitored that spot fired fire," the spokesman said. "We don't like the word ambush," he added.

Some analysts suggested that conflicts between police and protesters have escalated significantly in the absence of any visible solutions to the racial troubles.

Police said they fired on protesters Wednesday night in the settlement of Kwazakele near Port Elizabeth and in other townships in the eastern Cape and in Natal province near the port city of Durban.

Both the United States and West Germany were reported Thursday to have protested Wednesday's killings.

The Reagan administration also supports Mr. Savimbi's rebels.

In Sudan, the UN report said fighting between the government and rebels of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army had prevented deliveries of emergency food aid to the southern region and put about a million people at risk of starvation.

In Ethiopia, where rebel groups continue to fight in the northern, southwestern and southeastern corners of the country, the report said there were increasing numbers of displaced persons.

The United Nations estimated last year that about 35 million people in 20 countries were at risk, primarily because of drought. Since then, the best rains in a decade and record crops in many of those countries have enabled Africa to produce its first food surplus in many years.

Mr. Strong said Wednesday that Africa's problems in 1986 were less concerned with obtaining food than with raising the cash needed to buy and redistribute that food.

He said that donors already have pledged 80 percent of the food aid needed for pockets of famine on the continent, but he said that pledges had been received for only 15 percent of the cash required to buy and transport essential supplies such as seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and hand tools.

"Africa has produced significant surpluses of food grains this year," Mr. Strong said. "And it would be wrong to use imported food aid to replace African food. So we have been on a campaign to raise cash to buy food in Africa in the surplus areas and move it to the deficit areas."

Without an estimated $460 million in immediate cash donations, the UN report said that last year's problem of late delivery of medicines, seeds and tools was likely to be repeated.

The Associated Press

Police in Bophuthatswana displayed a gas bomb and rocks that they said were thrown by protesters at Winterveld. In the background is a pile of clothing left behind by the crowd after police opened fire Wednesday, killing 11 persons.

West Germany Agrees To Join in Research on Space-Based Defense

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States and West Germany signed an agreement Thursday under which Bonn became the second American ally to join in research on the U.S. space-based missile defense program.

Under the agreement, the two countries will exchange information on technology and share other elements of the Strategic Defense Initiative, officials said.

The agreement was signed at the Pentagon by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger of the United States and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann of West Germany after months of negotiations.

Britain agreed to take part in the research in December.

The West German agreement could give further impetus to U.S. efforts to get other allies to take part in the research, which the Soviet Union strongly opposes.

Israel, Japan, Italy, Belgium and other allies have shown interest in sharing in the potentially lucrative high-technology project. Other countries, including Australia, have indicated they are not interested.

[A Japanese delegation is expected to arrive in Washington at the end of the month for negotiations, U.S. officials told The New York Times. If the talks go well, the officials said, an agreement could be signed when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone comes to Washington in the late spring.]

The accord signed Thursday contained two main sections:

- Direct participation by West German companies in research on Strategic Defense Initiative projects.
- A general agreement under which the two countries will share technology in commercial and other fields that might develop from the research.

West German officials said the direct-participation agreement would probably exclude German companies in West Berlin.

The United States had been reluctant to allow West Berlin companies to take part in direct research because it might breach the agreement under which the United States, Britain and France control West Berlin.

"Direct participation by West Berlin firms could breach the special demilitarized status," said Dietrich Vogel, a spokesman for the West German delegation. But he said that those companies might take part in any commercial ventures that came out of the research.

The discussions over the Strategic Defense Initiative have caused a controversy within Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing coalition.

Mr. Bangemann leads the liberal Free Democratic Party, the smallest party in Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition, the one that holds the balance of power in the Federal Assembly.

Despite endorsement of the project by Mr. Kohl and his conservatives, the Free Democrats have been cool to West German participation.

Mr. Kohl intervened personally to discuss the project with Mr. Weinberger. Both men later declared that a basic agreement had been reached and that a pact could be signed soon. That announcement reportedly upset Mr. Bangemann, who has led the negotiations with Washington since Bonn decided last December to seek a role in the research.

U.S.-Greek Ties Aided by Talks, Shultz Declares

Washington Post Service

ATHENS — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, said Thursday that U.S. relations with Greece had taken "a real turn for the better" during his two-day visit here, despite the lack of any new accord on whether four U.S. military bases will be allowed to remain in Greece.

He said that he and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou had agreed during a three-and-a-half-hour meeting to hold "serious discussions" on the bases "in time for an orderly resolution of the issue well prior to December 1988." That is when the current agreement on the facilities expires.

Mr. Shultz, who was scheduled to visit the U.S. base at Hellenikon, just outside Athens, on Friday, said he also had felt encouragement about "broadening and deepening our cooperation" against international terrorism.

Volcano Erupts Near Alaska

United Press International

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — The Augustine volcano, on an island in the southwest of Anchorage in Kamishak Bay, erupted early Thursday with flames visible up to 70 miles (about 115 kilometers) away, the U.S. Geological Survey reported.

War, Not Drought, Cited As Key Threat to Africa

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — It is no longer drought but rather war that has become the major factor in a continuing famine that threatens the lives of 18 million Africans, according to a United Nations report released here.

The report, released Wednesday by the UN Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, said that 80 percent of the Africans at risk of starvation this year lived in four countries: Ethiopia, Sudan, Angola and Mozambique.

In all four countries, the report said, civil wars have interfered with the planting and harvesting of crops and have prevented distribution of relief aid.

The report specifically blamed "externally supported insurgencies" in Angola and Mozambique that it said "have displaced hundreds of thousands of people, disrupted economic and agricultural activity and thus are the root cause of the continuing emergency."

Maurice Strong, executive coordinator of the UN's African emergency operation, said that famine in Angola and Mozambique was "clearly the result of aggressive South African policy toward its neighbors."

South Africa helps finance and has used its soldiers to support rebel forces in Angola known as UNITA, who are under the command of Jonas Savimbi. It also has admitted aiding anti-government insurgents in Mozambique in violation of a nonaggression pact it has signed with that country.

The Reagan administration also supports Mr. Savimbi's rebels.

In Sudan, the UN report said fighting between the government

Camera Press

Maurice Strong

Sikh Militants Attack Shrine

(Continued from Page 1)

ists misunderstood our leniency and thought we were weak."

Mr. Barnala received the backing of his cabinet for the crackdown at an emergency meeting Thursday in the state capital of Chandigarh, as well as for a publicity drive to explain the campaign to Punjab's predominantly Sikh population.

He said that the cabinet had condemned Wednesday's attack, which occurred as he spoke to thousands of Sikhs gathered in the town of Anandpur Sahib.

The police said the latest attacks appeared to be part of a militant backlash to the arrests on Tuesday of four top Sikh militants on sedition and terrorism charges.

The arrests, and Wednesday's shootings, came a week after Mr. Barnala called in about 10,000 paramilitary police reinforcements to quell a rising wave of extremist attacks and Hindu-Sikh clashes.

Six Punjab towns have been put under curfew.

■ **New Hindu-Moslem Clashes**

The authorities have rushed police reinforcements to the western Indian port town of Veraval to quell sectarian riots and arson, The Associated Press reported Thursday from New Delhi.

The United News of India and government television said that the violence was triggered Wednesday by a dispute over the sprinkling of colored water on the Hindu festival of Holi.

The United News of India said that six persons died overnight from injuries suffered Wednesday when the police opened fire on rampaging mobs that were looting and setting fire to shops and houses. Four persons died Wednesday.

Dobrynin Photo Is Seen As Proof of His New Role

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the former Soviet ambassador to the United States, was pictured Wednesday on the front page of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, standing between Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and Defense Minister Sergei L. Sokolov.

Mr. Dobrynin's photograph, in a Kremlin lineup in honor of President Bendjedid Chadli of Algeria, confirmed for observers here that, as a newly appointed Central Committee secretary, he has replaced Boris N. Ponomarev as chief of the international department of that 307-member body.

The former ambassador's upright and smiling pose indicated that he has recovered from an early March fall on the ice on a Moscow street. In that accident, Mr. Dobrynin injured his leg and required hospitalization.

Mr. Dobrynin is to return to Washington until a new Soviet ambassador is named.

Whether Mr. Dobrynin's departure for the United States from the recently completed 27th Communist Party Congress is delayed by his injury or pressing professional duties is unclear.

With the return of Mr. Dobrynin, 66, U.S. officials in Moscow expect official Soviet responses to a number of outstanding decisions of high priority in Washington.

One of the most important is who will become the ambassador. Yuli M. Vorontsov, 56, the Soviet envoy in Paris, is clearly the frontrunner for the Washington position, according to diplomatic sources in Moscow.

Other issues include setting dates for Mr. Shevardnadze's pending visit to the United States and for the next U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, due to take place before the end of the year.

Mr. Vorontsov has served in the Soviet diplomatic service since 1952, most recently as ambassador to India and to France.

A member of the Central Committee since 1976, he was a delegate to the United Nations from 1963 to 1965 and a staff member in the Soviet Embassy in Washington from 1966 to 1970. From 1970 to 1977 he worked in the embassy in Washington as chargé d'affaires under Mr. Dobrynin.

The Soviet Union already has made three other senior ambassadorial appointments, according to authoritative Soviet sources in Moscow.

Leonid M. Zamyatin, 64, Kremlin spokesman under the past four Soviet leaders, will become ambassador to Britain, the sources said. Mr. Zamyatin has served as director-general of the Tass news agency and as an official spokesman on foreign policy.

Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, 51, will become ambassador to West Germany, the sources said. Mr. Kvitsinsky, one of the chief negotiators in the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, is best known as the arms negotiator who forged the so-called "walk in the woods" compromise proposal in the summer of 1982 with Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. negotiator. The proposal was rejected in Washington and Moscow.

Bronx Democratic Chief, 5 Associates Are Indicted

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Stanley Friedman, the Democratic leader in the Bronx and one of New York City's most powerful politicians, was indicted Thursday with five associates on charges of using bribery, coercion and other acts to get a city contract for their computer company.

Citisource Inc. obtained the $23-million contract to produce a computerized device to issue summonses for the Parking Violations Bureau, which has been associated with several scandals. The indictment charged that Mr. Friedman was given 167,500 shares of stock in Citisource to help obtain the contract.

Belgium Adopts Decree Powers

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The Belgian Senate has approved special powers for the government to impose new austerity measures, support the deficit-ridden economy and cut public spending.

The vote Wednesday was 101-74, with one abstention. The power to rule by decree already had been approved by the House of Representatives.

The center-right majority of Christian Democrats and Conservatives led by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens was re-elected in October's general elections. Mr. Martens ruled by decree during most of his preceding four-year term. He has done practically nothing since the elections, waiting for the special powers. He said he would decide on a series of urgent measures as soon as he got them again.

Regan Wants Fed's Volcker To Remain

(Continued from Page 1)

ocker or was conducting a "vendetta" against him, as has been reported in Wall Street circles.

"I like Paul Volcker, although we have been times professionals who we have disagreed on monetary policy," Mr. Regan said.

The Fed's governing board voted Feb. 24 to lower the discount rate, which is the rate charged to member banks, with all four Reagan appointees opposing the chairman. The vote was taken at Mr. Martin's insistence but then withdrawn. Mr. Volcker had urged a delay until the move could be coordinated with Japan and West Germany. On March 6 and 7, all three countries lowered their rates.

The anti-Volcker majority developed after two new governors, Wayne D. Angell and Manuel H. Johnson, joined the board in early February, replacing members who had consistently voted with the chairman. Joining Mr. Angell and Mr. Johnson, who favor an easier monetary policy than the Fed is following, were Mr. Martin and Martha R. Seger.

Mr. Volcker, a nominal Democrat, was first appointed to the post by President Jimmy Carter in 1979 and was reappointed in 1983.

"It is unfortunate the way the leaking went out, and all of Wall Street jumped on it," Mr. Regan said. "I think it's minimize."

Asked if he thought Mr. Volcker should survive another 4 years, he said: "That would be Paul's choice. As far as I're concerned, we're not asking him to resign or change at all."

Mr. Regan's comments on Mr. Volcker's future came in response to allegations by critics that the administration was trying to provoke the chairman's resignation by surrounding him with a hostile board.

That's a Machiavellian approach," Mr. Regan said, denying the charges. "But you have to recognize that any president is entitled to run own people on this or any other board during the time he is president, unless by law he has to appoint members of the other par-

Singapore Airlines Is to Buy Boeing Jets for $3.3 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

the company's Seattle headquarters for the signing ceremony, said the Singapore order and the first order for 10 of the 400 series last October by the American carrier, Northwest Orient Airlines, were "very significant" for Boeing. They signaled to other countries that the game would be the premier long-haul aircraft of the world into the next century, he said.

"We are confident there are going to be significant additional orders in the near term," he said.

Mr. Shrontz said interest in the 400 series, which has a range of 8,000 miles (13,000 kilometers), had been expressed by a number of long-distance carriers including West Germany's Lufthansa, British Airways PLC, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Qantas Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways of Hong Kong and Japan Airlines Co.

Asked why Singapore Airlines had not considered a long-range aircraft being developed by the Airbus consortium, Mr. Pillay said the airline did not think it would have the payload or passenger capacity of the B-747-400 or be ready in time to meet Singapore's requirements.

The 400 series could fly nonstop between Singapore and London with a full load of 418 passengers and their baggage, plus four tons (4.4 short tons) of cargo, even under poor weather conditions.

The airline expects direct operating costs to fall considerably through savings in fuel, lower maintenance and reduced crew costs.

The airline said the nonstop London-Singapore service that it pioneered last year established the popularity of nonstop long-range flights and that the decision to acquire the B-747-400 would help the airline meet traffic demand in the next 10 years.

It said Asia-Pacific remained the fastest growing region in the aviation industry.

The International Civil Aviation Organization had forecast average annual growth rates of 10 percent for scheduled passenger traffic and 11 percent for freight traffic for the 10-year period ending 1992.

"If the ICAO predictions hold good," the airline said, "by 1992 the aviation industry in the region will have the biggest slice of international passenger traffic (33.3 percent) and international freight traffic (37.3 percent), overtaking the present leader, Europe."

Since its shares were listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange last December, Singapore Airlines has been 63.08 percent owned by the government and the rest by the public, including company staff. Its existing fleet is one of the largest in Asia.

The airline said it was able to self-finance its order for 14 aircraft and associated spares.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
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Back From Two Brinks

The U.S. Sixth Fleet has begun to pull back from the confrontation line in the Gulf of Sidra after the Reagan administration announced that Libyan missile batteries had made no new attempts to shoot down American planes since Monday.

The Nicaraguan troops which had attacked anti-Sandinist camps in Honduras are also reported to be withdrawing, while Democratic senators in Washington accuse the administration of exaggerated reports of the Nicaraguan incursion designed to get Congress to grant Mr. Reagan's request for $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Two crises, half a world apart, have receded without coming to a head. The U.S.-Libyan war did not take place; U.S. helicopters bringing Honduran troops to the battle zone were not engaged by the Sandinists. This is good news. But has anything been gained? The answer can only be no.

Moamer Qadhafi's ability and determination to back terrorist operations in the Middle East and Europe have not been destroyed but enhanced. His military capacity to intimidate neighbors is intact; he lost a missile battery and some other items in his high-priced Soviet equipment, but they will be replaced. Internationally he thrives on publicity, and got plenty of it. The Reagan administration is seen by people in Europe and the Middle East as having taken another swat at Colonel Qadhafi without landing a solid blow. The same was true of last January's halfheartedly applied sanctions.

Nor has anything been achieved in Central America. Congress may well give Mr. Reagan the military aid he wants for Nicaragua, but leading Latin American newspapers, in their first comments, tend to show more concern about the implications of the U.S. military role in Honduras than about the Sandinist incursion. There have been calls for stepping up negotiations through the five-country Contadora group, which is not what the administration wants.

It is not only in Central America and off Libya that the Reagan administration has been playing hardball. Before Sidra. U.S. warships were sailing close to the Soviet coast in the Black Sea. The Soviet Union was asked to reduce its delegations to the United Nations by more than a third. Mikhail Gorbachev's offer to stop nuclear testing was given short shrift, and was followed by a test in the Nevada desert. And Attorney General Edwin Meese has been in Pakistan pledging continued U.S. aid to the Afghan rebels.

The pattern may not add up to a strategy. There does not seem to be a Reagan doctrine. But clearly there has been a new assertiveness and an increased willingness to display American power on different issues and in unrelated local conflicts. Could it be that Mr. Reagan has given up on playing host to Mr. Gorbachev in Washington this summer, and that by striking a tough stance he is seeking to convince his hard-line supporters at home that he doesn't care?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Exploiting a Flare-Up

It is hard to know what to make of the news of a flare-up in Honduras without knowing more precisely what Sandinist and "contra" Nicaraguans did there to each other. But it is easier to dope out the Reagan administration's exploitation of the affair: It aims to use it to rush Congress into approving the $100 million aid package for the contras and the use of Americans at the fringes of the battle. Military and political events that were probably a coincidence are being turned to a contrivance.

Nicaraguan troops have often chased the contra rebels into Honduras, where most of them are based. The Sandinists' violation of the border is of a piece with the contras' violation in the first place. Precisely because it is uneasy about these cross-border battles, Honduras has been reluctant even to admit that it offers the rebels sanctuary. That reluctance explains some of the mystery about what really happened Sunday and Monday.

But assume that the contras are right in saying a force of 1,500 Nicaraguans penetrated about 20 kilometers (12.4 miles) in an effort to wipe out a rebel base and that some hundreds of the invaders were then trapped in the border region. The Reagan administration, struggling for congressional permission to get more deeply involved, pounced on the affair in great glee. Did this not prove Nicaragua's threat to its neighbors? Did this not justify quick aid to the contras? Could not a little aid to Honduras prompt it to join in the complaint? And should not Americans get involved to stiffen the Honduranns' resolve to defend their territory?

After a hurried consultation with U.S. officials, Honduras acknowledged the contra base and the Sandinist raid. President Reagan quickly produced $20 million in emergency aid for Honduras, including some of the military equipment he had been asking Congress to supply to the contras. In a ratcheting up of the U.S. involvement, U.S. helicopters stood ready to ferry Honduran troops into the border area.

At the sound of these alarms, you could watch the resistance in Congress crumbling. Suddenly the borders of Honduras had become a sacrosanct U.S. cause. Suddenly "striking at sanctuaries" — by the Sandinists — had become a vicious aggression. Suddenly you could see the outlines of the next degree of U.S. involvement. Let it be said again that Central America is not Southeast Asia, but never underestimate the Tonkin-like reflexes of a Congress under the lash of a president.

Honduras, the poorest Spanish-speaking republic, is squeezed in the middle, a fragile democracy heavily dependent on U.S. aid. It has tolerated the contras and accepted a large U.S. force on permanent "maneuvers" at considerable cost to its pride; until Tuesday, it was denying the incursion and belittling Washington's excitement. Fashioning a policy for Nicaragua has been hard enough without these *manipulations of public emotion. A military* venture whose justifications turn out to be tainted cannot hope to have the sustained support of Americans. What is happening in the Honduran jungles needs to be checked and told straight before any more American money or men are committed to the battle.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

After Reagan's Slap at Qadhafi

The United States should be irritated by the speech and behavior of Libya, which sneers at it, but the U.S. "gunboat policy" to slap a hateful small nation is childish.

— Tokyo Shimbun (Tokyo).

Washington and Jerusalem have to know that a terrorist reaction will come against innocents. The problem can only be solved with the removal of Colonel Qadhafi.

— Maariv (Tel Aviv).

Satisfactory as it is to American public opinion to see some effective action after a period of pent-up fury over their impotence to punish this impresario of international terrorism, Washington may not have thought the policy through to the next stage. More likely there will be swoops by terrorist gangs on U.S. airliners, airline offices, ships, banks, hotels or even individual tourists and businessmen. It is possible that President Reagan's punitive expedition may come back to haunt him.

— The Daily Mail (London).

[There is] surprise at the silence in the Arab capitals regarding the aggression on Libya. Have we forgotten the scars caused by American and Israeli stabs in the Arab body?

— Al-Rai al-Am (Kuwait).

Colonel Qadhafi might have his shortcomings, but to associate every terrorist action with him is a little bit farfetched. Mr. Reagan is guilty of the same crime for supporting the racist South African regime and UNITA.

— The Kenya Times (Nairobi).

Moamer Qadhafi is a lucky man. If his missiles had caused losses to the 6th Fleet, Libya would be in flames by now. Mr. Reagan would have ordered the bombing of military bases, airports, oil wells, industrial centers, giving a great shock to the colonel's regime. Instead the missiles missed their targets, so the U.S. reaction was moderate.

— La Repubblica (Rome).

One cannot rule out that the "punishment" Mr. Reagan inflicted on Colonel Qadhafi is counterproductive. To turn the colonel into a "victim of American imperialism" is like granting his wishes, like giving him an argument to justify his aggressive policy toward the free world. In a word, it renders him a service.

— La Libre Belgique (Brussels).

FROM OUR MARCH 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Soldiers of Fortune in Mexico

NEW YORK. — The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "A lot of enthusiastic young Americans have gone south of the Mexican border to fight with the insurrectos. There appears to be a sort of notion on the part of these young men that they can't lose. If they win, fame and fortune are open to them; if they meet defeat they look to Uncle Sam to get them out of trouble. It can be stated that the man who forsakes his country to fight in a revolution must take all the risks." The Troy Times adds: "Official announcement is made that Americans confined in Mexican prisons will be tried before civil courts for sedition and will be treated on the same footing as native revolutionists. This is all that these soldiers of fortune have a right to ask. They took chances with their eyes open."

1936: Bad News, Confused and Wan

PARIS — [A reader writes:] "Your news from Moscow fills with foreboding, and that from Britain still awaits decoding. Parisian news still smacks of gay Stavisky, and that from London still of pre-war whisky. Rome's love for princes, priests and proud dictators is matched by Madrid's hate for suchlike traitors. Your news from Central Europe is depressing, and Balkan news, as usual, keeps us guessing. Despite Geneva's news of Christian concord, all hell is loose in Ethiopia's heaven, and western souls are pierced with poignant woe at news of gory plots in Tokio. Your news of 'better times,' we fear, is rumor; your news from nowhere is devoid of humor, and news from everywhere your gleaners roam is tame and wan, compared with news from home."

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Don't Just Do Something — Think First

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Americans may feel gratified to see the professional bully Moamer Qadhafi get a punch in the nose. But beyond self-satisfaction, it is hard to see how the U.S. navy's operations against Libya serve any American interest.

When President Reagan ordered economic sanctions on Jan. 7, he said, "If these steps do not end Qadhafi's terrorism, I promise you that further steps will be taken." Now he has done something, but there is no reason to think it will affect terrorists, unless to drive them to more ingenious frenzy.

The operation did give Colonel Qadhafi a chance to present himself as a hero targeted by the superpower that supports Israel, and even his Arab enemies find it hard to denounce him in the circumstances.

And it provided Moscow with some dramatic propaganda material for Third World consumption. Fortunately, no Russians seem to have been casualties in the attacks on the missile base at Sidra. Soviet experts had been there training the Libyans to use the new SA-5s, but apparently they had left. Soviet sources said the Libyan missiles would not have misfired and missed the U.S. planes if their own people had been operating them. So there's not likely to be any escalation of East-West tensions as a result.

Moscow clearly has ambiguous feelings about Colonel Qadhafi. It provides him with huge supplies of arms, reportedly $15 billion worth in the last 20 years, and there are said to be some 3,500 Soviet and East Bloc technicians working in Libya. But Moscow rejected the colonel's request for a treaty of friendship and cooperation last year, and it has avoided any firm commitment to come to his aid.

Still, the U.S. action looked like part of a pattern to dramatize Washington's hostility to Moscow and some of its dependents.

In recent days there was the dispatch of U.S. warships just off the Soviet Black Sea coast, a showing of the flag that has happened repeatedly but not so provocatively close to shore in the past. There was the order for sharp reduction of Soviet staff at the United Nations in New York. There was the flatly disdainful response to Mikhail Gorbachev's offer to stop nuclear testing and to negotiate full "rigid" measures to verify compliance.

And there has been the near hysterical argument about the urgency of sending military aid to the Nicaraguan "contras," although scarcely anyone supposes that the $100 million Mr. Reagan seeks will achieve more than to continue hostilities.

Separate reasons have been given for each of these decisions. Taken together, they look as if Mr. Reagan felt a need to apologize to his right-wing supporters for having said conciliatory things to Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva last November, and to reassure them that denouncing dictatorships on the right does not mean he has gone soft on the left.

The timing, arbitrariness and intensity of these moves do not appear to have much relevance to real foreign policy objectives. It is if White House staff went through a checklist of low-risk but high-visibility gestures rather than considering the best ways to approach a series of difficult problems.

If there had been a well considered attempt to put pressure on Colonel Qadhafi, the economic sanctions would not have been applied so halfheartedly with such feeble enforcement. There are five U.S. oil companies operating in Libya, of which Occidental is the bellwether. The others more or less follow the line taken by its chief, Armand Hammer, who has long had a special relation with the Kremlin.

Mr. Hammer is reported to have been lobbying intensively in Washington against making the sanctions effective, and indeed there was little attempt to do so. New York Times reporter Judith Miller learned recently in Libya that in the three weeks between the announcement of sanctions and the date they were to take effect, the American companies flew in an eight-month supply of spare parts so that they could continue to operate.

This assortment of essentially symbolic moves, which cannot produce concrete results beyond a certain euphoria in parts of the U.S. public, makes America look foolish and uncertain about its means and ends in the rest of the world. True, it is frustrating to be defied without doing something. But a sounder policy guide would be: Don't just do something, think first.

— New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis.

When Goliath Boosts David

THE first Sidra skirmish was in 1981, when two attacking Libyan jets were shot down. So the record does not encourage the notion that Colonel Qadhafi is much cowed when forces his feels are zapped by a mighty American armada. The colonel is already David against Goliath, playing to an Arab public opinion that does not expect David to win and looks upon suicide missions as heroic.

Some authorities expect a rash of terrorism unrelated to any stringpulling by Colonel Qadhafi. Experts estimate that there may be as many as two dozen terrorist organizations responsible to no single mastermind but easily inflamed by almost any display of "Western imperialism" — or by the slightest sign of indifference to it. Hence the hasty efforts of the so-called moderate Arabs to express their disapproval, and the protests from at least two NATO allies, Greece and Italy, who provide facilities for U.S. naval forces in the Mediterranean.

The most persuasive criticism comes from Arab diplomats and American experts who would like nothing better than to see Colonel Qadhafi brought down but who believe that the administration's approach builds him up and undermines U.S. influence in the area. They would like to see more efforts to encourage opposition in Libya. But the Reagan strategy, they insist, has just the opposite effect. As America's public enemy number one, Colonel Qadhafi stands taller at home and in the eyes of extremist elements throughout the Arab world.

— Columnist Philip Geyelin.

As Planned, but Is There a Strategy?

THE point of the naval exercise was to provoke Moamer Qadhafi. U.S. planners reckoned that he would have to respond. They thought that he would fire some of his new Soviet surface-to-air missiles at American planes, and that the planes could avoid them and attack the missile-launching sites. Everything went exactly according to plan. The two parties kept the Gulf of Sidra incident to a limited, demonstrative one.

Mr. Reagan certainly gained politically in the short run, but what of the deeper American aims: Will the action in the Gulf of Sidra weaken Colonel Qadhafi? Will it reduce Libyan support for terrorism? The answer to those questions is almost certainly no. The American naval operation will make it harder for Arab governments that dislike Colonel Qadhafi to disagree with him publicly. As for terrorism, Libyan-sponsored attacks are more likely now, or so many experts believe.

The very nature of the Qadhafi problem is that it is not soluble by a neat military action. Smacking him in the Gulf of Sidra and feeling good about that is not a strategy. Does the Reagan administration have one?

— New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis.

Europeans: Contrary Today, Contrary Tomorrow

By Graham T. Allison and Albert Carnesale

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev may be able to agree to eliminate all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe, but America's allies now oppose this initiative. This opposition sharply contrasts with their response to the introduction of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles a year ago. Understanding this turnabout provides a central insight for predicting European reactions to future American proposals.

Europe opposes any change in the status quo. Whether the proposal is to deploy new nuclear weapons or to eliminate those weapons once deployed, to increase or decrease the number of U.S. troops in Europe, to add new chemical weapons to European stockpiles or to eliminate old ones, to proceed vigorously with the Strategic Defense Initiative or to abandon hope for effective defenses — whatever the initiative, Europeans at first oppose it. Preservation of the status quo is the first objective.

Why are Europeans so wedded to the status quo, even when it differs markedly from an earlier one? In part their attachment is a defense mechanism against irrepressible American inventiveness. Americans instinctively favor change: They believe that problems exist to be solved. If one prescription fails to solve a problem, even an insoluble problem, Americans will propose another.

More important, Europeans value the status quo for having nourished four decades without war. Given the rise in devastation from World War I to World War II, and the prospect that World War III might be the last for Europe — even for the human species — reservations about fixing what is working have more than superficial attractiveness.

The flip-flop on U.S. intermediate-range nuclear forces exemplifies this mindset. As the Carter administration prepared to leave office in 1981, few top national security officials believed that the Europeans would ever accept the 1979 NATO decision that authorized deployment of 572 U.S. missiles but held a final decision hostage to pursuit of an arms control agreement limiting all intermediate-range missiles. In opposing deployment, Europeans said it would decouple America and Europe, alarm Europeans and raise the specter of a nuclear war fought in Europe alone.

In the final stages of public diplomacy, the Reagan administration proposed its "zero option." This calls for both superpowers to reduce to zero the number of intermediate-range missiles, with the Soviet Union dropping from about 600 to zero and America making the less painful transition from zero to zero. As expected, Moscow rejected this proposal. Key West European governments reluctantly decided to accept U.S. missiles, despite strong opposition.

Now that some missiles are deployed, Mr. Gorbachev seems to have discovered a new interest in something very much like the zero option. It appears possible that both sides might agree on zero. Today Europeans are replaying arguments presented earlier against deployment — this time to oppose removal of the missiles: Eliminating them would decouple America from Europe, leave Europe hostage to other Soviet nuclear forces and signal a lack of NATO resolve. Having paid a political price of admission to get missiles into the theater, European governments resent having to pay an additional political fee to get them out.

Europeans' predictably negative early reactions to U.S. initiatives are essentially independent of the substance of the specific proposals.

One wonders if Europeans see this behavior the same way.

Mr. Allison is dean and professor of politics at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Mr. Carnesale is academic dean and professor of public policy. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Toward Interlocked Arms in Europe

By Robert Kleiman

BRUSSELS — Sam Nunn, the influential senator who wanted to pull out American troops unless Europe spent more in its own defense, has changed his mind. He now sees the issue as whether the alliance is spending its money effectively.

"NATO outspends the Warsaw Pact, yet is outproduced 2-to-1 in conventional weapons," the Georgia Democrat said at a conference here. "We still depend on early first use of nuclear weapons because of failure to produce conventional arms."

Duplication wastes much of the $130 billion a year spent by NATO to buy arms. NATO nations are working on 21 different ground-air, air-ground and anti-tank missiles, 14 combat aircraft, 10 main battle and six new tactical communications systems — none able to "talk" to the others. This variety often leaves NATO's forces unable to refuel each other's planes, repair each other's tanks and shoot each other's ammunition.

The U.S. ambassador to NATO, David Abshire, is credited with persuading Mr. Nunn and other key congressmen that NATO's priority need is not more but better spending to eliminate duplication and achieve economies of scale by multinational collaboration. One result is a new Nunn amendment with $250 million of seed money for joint U.S.-European development and production, especially of "smart" conventional weapons to replace nuclear arms.

Steam is building behind armaments cooperation. Europe's 12 defense ministers agree that they can no longer spend "buy domestic" policies, with 36 army, navy and air force staffs choosing their own weapons requirements and timetables. The ministers are harmonizing requirements in 35 arms groups. Thirty joint technology projects are being launched or studied. For the first time, all-European weapons objectives have replaced national designs.

The British, West German, Italian and Spanish joint program for a new fighter shows how European collaboration can stimulate trans-Atlantic cooperation. It brought a rare Pentagon offer for development of common components with the U.S. secret advanced-technology fighter.

These promising trends contain political dynamite and require political wisdom. Intra-European arms cooperation can reduce sales for American companies. American offers can hinder collaboration on European designs — as when Sikorsky enticed Britain's Westland out of a helicopter consortium backed by four European defense ministers, triggering two cabinet resignations in London.

What is in the interest of Sikorsky is not necessarily in the interest of the United States. American firms want to sell their arms or license them bilaterally for production abroad. The American national interest lies in multinational European armaments cooperation to reduce Europe's dependence on America for its defense.

Ambiguity in Washington over such conflicting interests stirs European fears that money provided by the Nunn amendment, which is restricted to American participants, would impede Europe-only projects essential to a European defense industrial base. But it has not so far. The first Nunn projects involve four to 11 European countries; none is bilateral. Joint European instead of national financing of European participants would aid this trend.

What Washington cannot forget is that to encourage European collaboration on arms is as much in America's interest as the Marshall Plan's promotion of European unity.

The writer is preparing a book on the Western alliance as a visiting research fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

West German Young People Reply to a Reporter

This is a selection of letters from an English class at the Wöhlerschule in Frankfurt. Pupils aged 16 were asked to comment by their teacher, Karl Gerecht, after what he says was a "lively discussion" of the report "German Youth: A Return to Conservatism" (Jan. 21) by James M. Markham.

I am one of the young people your article is about. I agree there is a new trend of living, but we still have a lot of politically engaged young people.

I think you can't compare Boris Becker with Petra Kelly. Boris Becker is first of all a tennis player and it's not his job to make political propaganda. But Petra Kelly is a politician. The fans of Boris Becker can be politically engaged, too.

The problem is that you have to generalize, since you can't interview all the young people in Germany. But you have to see the other side, too.

BRITTA MAURES.

I agree with your opinion about German youth. There is a new trend of living, but there are still people who belong to the "no future" generation. A new symbol of the post-peace-movement generation is Boris Becker, who just plays tennis and is absolutely apolitical. But you can't compare him with Petra Kelly because there is a big difference between sport and politics.

Another point is that mass movements are less interesting.

I also think that you're right about the clothing. The new generation take more care about the way they dress.

KATRIN LUTZ.

It's right that there's a new trend of living and that many people like Boris Becker better than Petra Kelly, and it's right that many people care more about the way they dress. But it's wrong to say that no one is interested in politics. Many young people are politically engaged. It's a pity that your article doesn't go into details.

MICHAEL KALBFLEISCH.

You have written that many young West Germans campaigned to stop the deployment of U.S. medium-range weapons, but I think that the real number of persons who are interested in this is much smaller, because I imagine that many people only wanted to show their disagreement with the government.

JOERN TEWS.

The attitude to dress is much better, and the new generation does like Boris Becker more than Petra Kelly. That doesn't mean that no one is interested in politics, but it's right that mass movements are nowadays less effective. Finally, we find that most things in your article are true.

TANJA SARKIC,
SIMONE MOELLER.

Everybody wears what he wants; there are no guiding rules. On some points you are right, for example that the "no future" slogan has died and a lot of young people aren't interested in politics. But Boris Becker, who plays tennis very well, can't be an emblem for all of youth. How can you say that Petra Kelly is not the symbol of young people? How many have you asked? Different young people have different opinions, so how can you write about "youth"? People who read this article will get a wrong opinion of German youth. The author is a very conservative person.

KLASSE 11.

All Power To Marcos's Successor?

By Francisco S. Tatad

MANILA — Within a month of taking power on Feb. 25 in a nonviolent rebellion against the 20-year-old regime of Ferdinand Marcos, Corazon Aquino has discarded the constitution, dissolved parliament, suspended local elections, rescinded the security of tenure of officials and made herself the sole power to make laws and treaties pending a new legislature under a new constitution to be written by handpicked delegates.

Within the next 60 days President Aquino is expected to name 30 to 50 citizens to draft the new constitution. She has decreed an interim constitution to be interpreted, in case of conflict, by a Supreme Court whose new members she will now appoint.

She has freed political prisoners, begun efforts to recover ill-gotten wealth of the Marcoses and allowed the private media to exist without any official restrictions. But in discarding the constitution under which she won in the Feb. 7 presidential election, she placed at her disposal the same powers that she had consistently denounced in the hands of Mr. Marcos.

While a new constitution is being drafted, she will fill elective offices, constitutional bodies and the courts with her appointees.

She retains broad support, especially among the "victims of repression" under Mr. Marcos. But the opposition and some members of the coalition that supported her in the election campaign have denounced her assumption of revolutionary powers as the beginning of a new dictatorship. They see it as a clever repackaging of the discredited Marcos regime, without Marcos.

A majority of the close to 200 members of the Batasang Pambansa (parliament) have threatened to convene after Easter in open defiance of the dissolution. This is the first serious constitutional challenge to Mrs. Aquino's leadership. It is taking place amid a revival of insurgent activity in the countryside and before she is able to consolidate her political base.

She is confident that with her immense popularity she does not have to do anything for the rebel parliament to discredit itself. "The MPs may use the Batasang without fear of sanctions," says the executive secretary of the cabinet, Joker Arroyo. "There is now freedom of expression, organization and assembly."

The MPs, however, are determined to provoke the government until they are disbanded, arrested and jailed. They intend to denounce the Aquino government as illegitimate and have the speaker proclaim himself, following the provision of the 1973 constitution, as the interim president.

This looks innocuous and amusing enough for the moment. But the situation is far from stable, and the last thing the new government needs is a constitutional crisis, no matter how apparently harmless.

Such a crisis could lead to a rethinking of political loyalties and a realignment of forces inside the government, while the left tries to gain a foothold in the bureaucracy and the insurgency consolidates its forces. Already fissures have begun to show in the ruling coalition on the sharing of cabinet and other appointments.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who, along with General Fidel Ramos, led the revolt that finally forced Mr. Marcos to vacate Malacanang Palace, is believed to oppose the proclamation of a revolutionary government. So are officers among the military reformists who provided the muscle for the revolt.

The president declares that she was put in office by a direct exercise of "people's power," assisted by units of the armed forces." The view of reformists is that they, with the help of the civilian population, caused the downfall of Mr. Marcos.

Without that military intervention, Mr. Marcos might still be sitting in Malacanang. He was formally proclaimed the victor by parliament and sworn in as president for another six years before he and his family were airlifted to Hawaii by the U.S. air force. Mrs. Aquino at that point had officially lost the elections, and had decided to pursue her fight through a nationwide boycott of consumer products and services supplied by the "crony establishments." Whether that would have forced Mr. Marcos out of office is at best debatable.

Having installed Mrs. Aquino in defiance of the constitution, will Mr. Enrile, General Ramos and company remain loyal to her now that she has junked that same constitution and decided to rule by edict? Will not the military insist on running the revolutionary government, or at least on sharing power with the president?

In 1972 Mr. Marcos, while in full control of the military, rejected the idea of declaring a revolutionary government, for fear of whetting the political appetite of the armed forces. He did not want to set a precedent for future revolutionary governments. He declared martial law instead.

Now Mrs. Aquino has plunged in, determined to eradicate what Mr. Marcos built and confident that popular support will keep her in office. It is an idea that has touched the imagination of her supporters and advisers, mostly newcomers to government. As the immediate past shows, it carries with it its own lethal seed.

Filipinos are convinced it was a "miracle" that ousted Mr. Marcos. They are praying it will continue. But many are fearful about the future of the revolutionary government.

The writer was information minister under President Marcos from 1969 to 1980, a member of parliament until 1984 and the only minister to resign during martial law. He is president of the Christian-Social Democratic Party and writes a daily column for the Manila newspaper Business Day. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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WEEKEND

March 28, 1986

All Powe
To Marco
Successo

By Francisco S.

MANILA — Within a
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Marcos, Corazon Aquino
carded the constitution
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tions, rescinded the sec
of officials and made
power to make laws and
pending a new legislature
new constitution to be
handpicked delegates.
Within the next 60 days
Aquino is expected to
citizens to draft the new
She has decreed an interim
to be interpreted, in
flict, by a Supreme Court
members. She will now
She has freed political
begun efforts to recover
wealth of the Marcos
the private media to
official restrictions. But
the constitution under which
in the Feb. presidential
placed at her disposal the
that she had
in the hands of Mr. Marcos.
While a new constitution
drafted, she will fill
constitutional bodies and
with her appointees.
She retains broad
widely among the "moderate"
members of the Batasang
position and some months
coalition that supported
election campaign have
her assumption of
power in the beginning
dictatorship. They
remaining of the discredited
coup regime without Marcos.
A majority of the
members of the Batasang
parliament have threatened
vene after Easter in open
defiance of Aquino. This is the
main constitutional challenge
Aquino faces after the
amount a revival of
the communist and Islamic
insurgencies and
candidate her political
She is not confident that
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TRAVEL

Cork's Complex Irish Charm

by Hugh Oram

CORK, Ireland — This city's magnificent setting on the estuary of the River Lee has charmed visitors to Ireland for centuries. Seaside locations in the surrounding county are equally relaxing vacation spots.

The city's architecture is more quaint and workaday than elegant, testimony to a complex history. As recently as 1920, much of central Cork was burned down during the Irish war of independence. Once marshland divided into numerous islands, the flat city center can only be approached by bridge. Rising outward, beyond the river, are hilltop suburbs, the older ones, like Shandon, warrens of cottage-lined lanes. Cork is a thoroughly Irish city; some shop fronts still have the traditional Irish lettering long vanished elsewhere.

Throughout the region, its sing-song accent is different from any other in Ireland. A few days' stay will confer the "gift of the gab" otherwise obtained by being held upside down and kissing the Blarney Stone five miles (eight kilometers) outside the city.

In spring, Cork's weather is often balmy, full of soft breezes that rustle the palm trees on Ireland's south coast. Hospitality is warm and welcoming. Countless pubs serve Murphy's stout, Cork's black beer. One of Cork's oldest pubs, Le Chateau, in central Patrick Street, was founded in 1793. The nearby Phoenix Bar, 3 Union Quay (021-964.275) is a fine venue most nights for traditional Irish music — soulful but racy fiddling.

Sport is always well served, too. The Spanish-style town of Kinsale, 18 miles (28 kilometers) from Cork, is the region's prime deep-sea fishing center. Daily shark-hunting expeditions leave from the harbor. Kinsale is also a popular tying-up place for yatching buffs, as is Crosshaven, five miles from Cork, with its 1720 yacht club, the world's oldest. The Cork area has five 18-hole golf courses: Kinsale's nine-hole course is one of Ireland's most picturesque.

In the stimulating, neatly presented city museum at Fitzgerald's Park, in the western suburbs, see old silver brandy warmers, samples of Cork's glass, gold and silver tradition, originally sparked by the French Huguenot refugees who began arriving in the late 17th century. Also on show is Irish needlepoint, made in the seaside town of Youghal.

Churches abound. Cork's most famous is St Anne's, with its Shandon Bells, a severe 18th-century edifice with a square "pepper pot" tower built with ragged limestone salvaged from nearby ruins. Flights of wooden staircases bring you to the belfry, where you can toll the bells for one Irish pound ($1.30). That Irish classic "Come Back to Erin" is a perennial favorite, along with Cork's own "anthem," "The Banks of My Own Lovely Lee." The Protestant Cathedral of St. Finbarr is named after the saint who is said to have founded the city 1,300 years ago; in the south transept is a cannonball from the English siege of 1690 that pulverized the city. Near Cork, Cobh's cathedral is ranked as one of the finest pieces of 19th-century Gothic architecture in the British Isles; it overlooks the quays where the trans-Atlantic liners once berthed.

Good shopping centers in Cork provide hours of browsing. The Savoy Center in Patrick Street has shops with fine arrays of a

The view from Patrick's Hill. — Bord Fáilte

Cork craft specialty, pottery. Jugs and mugs cost around £5 (Irish). Cork's 18th-century fish, game and meat market, just off Patrick Street, has been restored to its original cast-iron splendor.

Many stalls sell two food items that are specialties of Cork: crubeens (pig's trotters) and drisheen (blood sausage). For a sweet rather than savory taste, try Turkish delight, made in Cork for most of this century by Hadji Bey et Cie.

Other bargains are in glassware and tweeds. The Butter Exchange, for 150 years the hub of a worldwide trade, is now a crafts center where you can have mouth-blown, full-lead glassware specially made (Shandon Crystal, 021-503.936). The House of Donegal, Paul Street, Cork (021-272.447) hand crafts its tweeds; an Irish storm coat costs about £120. Fourteen miles from the city, the Drippey Woolen Mills (021-334.005) weaves a wide variety of Irish woolen garments. Cork's general shopping hours are 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M., Mondays to Saturdays.

City and county have a fine range of places to eat and the region claims to have Ireland's best fresh produce, notably fish.

The Arbutus Lodge, in an 1802 red brick house on the heights of Montenotte, Cork's most select residential area, has a sumptuous cellar, yet the house wine is under £9 a bottle. Sample delicacies are hot oysters with cucumber and herbs and grilled scallops with fennel. Dinner for two with wine is about £60; guests may stay overnight (021-501.237).

Similarly priced is Longueville House near Mallow in northern Cork County (022-27.165), a top-grade restaurant with attached hotel in a classical style country house. Run by the O'Callaghan family, it has a three-acre (1.2-hectare) vineyard, the only one in Ireland, producing a German-style white.

In Cork city, you can dine more modestly at the Oyster Tavern, Market Lane (021-272.716). The black and white timbered restaurant is more reminiscent of Dickensian London than Cork. Lunch for two, with wine, is about £20. Identically priced for lunch and dinner is Glassialloyt bistro in Drawbridge Street (021-272.305), near the municipal art gallery and opera house and named after the local dialect for glass marbles. A specialty is Kinsale mussels fried in garlic.

Kinsale has the greatest number of eating places per capita in the region, a dozen good restaurants and bistros for less than 2,000 residents. Particularly good is the Blue Haven Hotel, Pearse Street (021-772.209), which uses many local fish varieties on its lunch and dinner menus. The fall brings Cork's major festival, the annual jazz gala (Oct. 24-27). Cork Opera House (021-270.022) has regular concerts, drama and opera performances.

The most luxurious place to stay in Cork is Jury's Hotel, Western Road (021-966.377), with several bars and restaurants and sports facilities. A double room is about £64 a night. Kinsale's main hotel, Acton's, overlooks the harbor, cozy, if a little old-fashioned. A double room is about £42 (021-772.135). Much cheaper are the many Cork county farmhouses offering bed and full Irish breakfast for about £10 a person a night. Cork's main tourist office (021-273.251) and visitor information centers in the region's main towns have full details. ■

Hugh Oram is a Dublin-based author and journalist.

Hamburg's Hotel Prem, a Haven With Antiques and a Taste of the Sea

by James M. Markham

HAMBURG — When one travels a lot, there come those terrible moments in the recesses of the night when one awakens in an antiseptic hotel room, fumbles with the multiple switches and buttons on the nightstand console, finds the button that turns on the table light (perhaps after first illuminating the bathroom and detonating the radio), gropes for the embossed matchbox of the establishment and squints at it for a sense of place: "Ah, yes, I'm in Zurich."

This never happens to me in the Hotel Prem in Hamburg. Should I awaken under the lofty, chandelier-hung ceiling of the Zarah Leander room, first of all the gigantic bed in which I am lying, and the fluffy eiderdown that covers me, will be instant tip-offs that I am not in some anomie-inspiring high rise where the only variable is which number you dial for laundry service. After flicking on the dainty glass light next to my bed, lending a soft glow to the pale turquoise walls, I copy an ottoman that was made for Czar Nicholas II who met an unhappy end in 1918 and never reclined on it, or the other furniture that adorns my room. Over my head hangs a high-kitsch oil painting of a turbaned Indian maharajah with what appear to be two females from his harem. If I am really awake by now, I might stumble toward my bathroom, about the size of a squash court.

It is called the Zarah Leander room because, until she died in 1981, the red-headed Swedish actress ("The Nazi cinema's flesh-and-blood monument to feminine allure," in the words of the historian Richard Grünberger) always stayed in room 108 at the Prem when she was in Hamburg. (The flamboyant Zarah, by the way, was never a Nazi activist and led a bohemian life that offended many Third Reich officials. When her Berlin house caught fire during a bombing raid in 1943, she heaved her lavish wardrobe to her admirers on the street below.) Zarah was not the only person of renown who savored the personal touch of the Hotel Prem. At the end of World War II, Konrad Adenauer came to know the hotel when it served as the headquarters of the Allied commission that was demarcating the zones of occupied Germany. The Bavarian politician Franz Josef Strauss, now 70, spent a night of his honeymoon in the Prem.

Hamburg is an old Hanseatic city with a proud seafaring tradition. At the turn of the century, Rudolf Prem, an Austrian, came to Hamburg and in 1919 bought three adjacent houses and cobbled them together into what is now the hotel. Many of his guests were wealthy Hamburgers who made their fortunes overseas — in South America and China, for example — but who stayed at the Prem when they came back on home leave. "We still have a lot of German guests whose parents used to come from abroad and who continue the tradition," says Ulrich Voit, the manager. Prem himself had been in China and the hotel's eclectic furnishings reflect his Oriental wanderings.

A beautiful Gobelins tapestry, which hangs in the intimate lobby, had been plundered by Hermann Goering, the commander of the Luftwaffe and the second-ranking figure in the Third Reich. "Where Goering took it from I don't know," says Voit, a tall, attentive innkeeper. "But Mr. Prem brought it after the war."

The founder died in 1959, and his childless widow, Hanna, who is still alive, created a foundation to preserve the hotel. This is fortunate for visitors like this one, who finds the atmosphere in most of the city's other, bigger hotels a bit stuffy. By contrast, the climate at the Prem is hospitable without being intrusive. If Voit learns that you are a jogger, for example, he may introduce you to another jogging customer so that you'll have company along the Alster River facing the hotel — perhaps the nicest citified place to run in Germany after the Englischer Garten in Munich. In the mornings, the hotel keeper presides over a breakfast buffet of fruit, juice, cold cereal, sliced meat and cheese and cooks you eggs on the spot.

ANOTHER reason to come to the Prem — even if you don't spend the night — is its elegant lo-table restaurant facing the rear garden. The restaurant's name, Le Mer, hints at its long suit: seafood. Its young cook, Rainer Wolter, studied under Eckart Witzigmann (who runs Munich's legendary Aubergine), but he is a participant in the developing counter-revolution against nouvelle cuisine. The portions of turbot, Canadian and Scottish salmon, dorade and a local fish called Kabeljau are generous without being ponderous. One of my favorites is Wolter's turbot with wine sauerkraut.

For lighter fare, Voit recently added a wood-paneled Stüberl, a

Martin Kenny, IHT

Porter, manager and chef on the steps of the Hotel Prem.

rustic enclave where he serves country fare like ham with crusty homemade bread, salad, soup, small steaks and hamburgers in wine sauce, all reminiscent of his native Baden-Württemberg in southern Germany.

If you patronize the Prem one day, here's a tip: The best rooms are Nos. 101, 102, 106, 108, and 307. But you won't be shunning in any of the remaining ones, all of which are appointed with Rudolf Prem's collection of antiques. A single room is about $72, a room for two $117, breakfast $6.75. Dinner for one with wine is about $20. Address: 9 An der Alster; telephone 245.454. ■

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APRIL CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Museum of Applied Art (tel: 72.56.96).
EXHIBITION — To April 6: Oskar Kokoschka: Urban Portraits.
●School for Applied Arts.
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 28: "Oscar Kokoschka, Experimental Works."
●Galerie Würthle.
EXHIBITION — To April 19: Oskar Kokoschka at 100.
●FESTIVAL — Britain in Vienna 1986: Music, theater, exhibitions.
Akademietheater, Burgtheater (tel: 53.24.0).
THEATER — British National Theatre — April 14-20 "Love for Love" (Congreve), "Animal Farm" (Orwell).
Künstlerhaus.
EXHIBITION — To April 14: British Design.
●Palais Liechtenstein (tel: 34.12.59).
EXHIBITION — April 11-May 29 — "Jacques Prevert".
●Staatsoper (tel: 53.24.45).
OPERA — April 10-12, 15: "A Quiet Place" (Bernstein).
●Tanz '86 International Dance Festival (tel: 57. 71.51).
BALLET — To Mar. 31: Bolchoi Ballet.
Ballet der Wiener Staatsoper: Mar. 31, April 1-4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14.
Ballet du 20eme Siècle: April 5, 6, 7.
Budapest Opera Ballet: April 14.
Tanztheater Wien: April 15-17.
●Volksoper (tel: 53.24.0).
OPERA — Apr. 2: "Der Vogelhändler" (Zeller).
Apr. 3, 8, 14: "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor" (Nicolai).
Apr. 5, 11: "The Czar's Bride" (Rimsky-Korsakov).
Apr. 7, 9, 13: "Das Land des Lächelns" (Lehár).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS. Credit Communal de Belgique (tel: 214.41.11).
EXHIBITION — "Toulouse Lautrec, selected works," with over 50 paintings and 30 lithographs and drawings.
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
EXHIBITIONS — To Apr. 6: "Cappricio," Music and Art in the 20th Century.
To Apr. 6: "Since Matisse," Color in French Art. Including works by Bonnard, Dubuffet, Picasso.

ENGLAND

LONDON. To April 19: London International Opera Festival (premiere 1986) features opera, recitals, films, lectures, opera in the streets (tel: 720.76.101.
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 13: "A Noise in Your Eye": Sound sculptures which visitors may "play." Includes works by François Baschet, Ken Gray, Hugh Davies.
To April 27: "Art and Time." Time and motion in modern art, including works by Dali, Magritte, Warhol, Man Ray.
THEATER — Royal Shakespeare Company — Mar. 29, 31, Apr. 1-24: "Meptisto" (Ariane Mnouchkine).
Apr. 9-26: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Shakespeare).
The Pit — Mar. 29, 31, Apr. 1-24: "Il Candelaio" (Bruno).
Apr. 9-26: "Philistines" (Gorky).
●London Coliseum (tel: 836.01.11).
OPERA — English National Opera — Apr. 10: "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).
Apr. 8: "The Merry Widow" (Lehár).
●National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).
THEATER — Apr. 21-24: "The Threepenny Opera" (Brecht).
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 31: "Reynolds."
To June 29: "Alfred Gilbert: Sculptor of Eros".
●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 833.27.44).
CONCERT — Apr. 2: London Philharmonic, Jesús López-Cobos, conductor, Ivo Pogorelich, piano (Strauss, Prokofiev).
●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.75.02).
BALLET — Apr. 2: "Giselle" (Petipa / Adam).
Apr. 11, 16, 19, 30: "Romeo and Juliet" (MacMillan / Prokofiev).
Apr. 3, 7, 24: "Birthday Offering" (Ashton / Glazunov), "The Sons of Horus" (Bintley / McGowan), "A Month in the Country" (Ashton / Chopin).
OPERA — Mar. 29, Apr. 1, 5: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).
Mar. 31, Apr. 4, 8, 10: "Arabella" (R. Strauss).
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 27: "Forty Years of Modern Art 1945-1985."
To May 11: David Hockney: "Moving Focus." lithographs 1984-86.
Until Apr. 11: "Posters of the Forties and Fifties."
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 1: French 18th Century Drawings.
To June 1: Photographs by British photographer Roger Mayne.
To June 1: Chess in Art and Society.
1700-1900.
OXFORD, Ashmolean Museum. (tel: 0865. 57.5.22).
To April 20: "Impressionist Drawings," over 80 works, including pastels and watercolors.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789. 69191).
THEATER — Mar. 31-Apr 19: "Romeo and Juliet" (Shakespeare).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 5: Vienna 1880-1938, Birth of a Century.
To May 26: "Joze Plecnik, architect (1872-1957)."
To May 11: "François Morellet": a retrospective comprising 60 abstract and geometric works.
●Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 42.61.82.83).
EXHIBITION — To June 16: "The Court of the Great Moghul": 180 Indian miniatures, plus manuscripts and coins.
●Centre de Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 42.71.26.16).
EXHIBITION — To March 31: Homage to Paul Delvaux.
●Espace Marais (tel: 42.71.10.19).
DANCE — From Apr. 1: Danza Teatro de Argentina, "Argentine Story" (Alejandro Sedano).
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 30: Rembrandt to Vermeer: Dutch paintings from the Mauritshuis museum in The Hague.
To June 16: "Rasa: The Nine Faces of Indian Art": sculpture, miniatures from Indian private and public collections.
April 5-27: Salon des Independents, entitled "La femme corps et âme."
●Maison de la Poésie, (tel: 42.36.27.53).
RECITAL — To Apr. 6: "Le Soleen de Paris," Poetry recital (Baudelaire) with music by Liszt.
●Musée des Antiquités Nationales, (tel: 34.51.53.65).
EXHIBITION — To May 18: The First Inhabitants of the French Mediterranean.
●Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14).
EXHIBITION — To April 13: Diego Giacometti's furniture and decorative art.
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
EXHIBITION — To April 6: Joseph Kutter retrospective. 120 works by the painter.
To April 6: "Bernard Saby"
●Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).
EXHIBITION — To June 9: A collection of 19th century pastels from the Louvre.
●Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 42.34.25.95).
EXHIBITION — To May 4: Retrospective of work by sculptor James Pradier (1790-1852).
●Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To April 20: 170 engravings by Rembrandt.
●Musée Nationale des Arts et Traditions Populaires (tel.: 47.47.69.80).
EXHIBITION — To April 21: "Les Français et la Table."
●Opera (tel: 47.42.57.50).
BALLET — Mar. 28, 29, Apr. 16: Soirée M. Béjart: "Le Sacré du Printemps," OPERA — Mar. 28, 31: "La Traviata."
●Opera Comique (tel: 42.96.06.11).
CONCERTS — Apr. 4: "Concert Brahms," by soloists of the Paris Opera.
OPERA — Mar. 28, 31, Apr. 1, 3, 5, 7: "L'Heure Espagnole" (Ravel), "Gianni Schicchi" (Puccini).
●Palais des Congrès (tel: 42.66.20.75).
BALLET — To Mar. 31: Ballet du XXème Siècle, "Le Concours" (Béjart).
●Salle Pleyel (tel: 42.63.02.96).
CONCERTS — Apr. 9, 10, 11: Orchestre de Paris Choir, Carlo Maria Giulini, conductor, Barbara Hendricks, soprano, Hakan Hagegard, baritone (Schubert, Fauré).
RECITAL — Apr. 8: Musique de Chambre, Soloists of the Orchestre de Paris (Beethoven, Gounod).
●Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 47.20.36.37).
CONCERTS — Apr. 3: Sextuor à Cordes de l'Orchestre National de France, Nelson Freire, piano (Schumann, Brahms).
OPERA — Apr. 9, 11, 13, 16: "Guerre et Paix" (Prokofiev).
●Théâtre du Rond Point, (tel: 42.56.70.80).
CONCERT — Apr. 7: Ensemble Intercontemporain, P. Eötvös, conductor (Dittrich, Jarrell, Harvey).
●Théâtre de la Ville (48.47.54.42).
DANCE.—Apr. 1-12: Sankai Juku (Japan), "Cumquat Seed" (Ushio Amagatsu).
NICE. Musée International d'Art Naif (tel: (93) 71.78.33).
To Apr. 30: *Naif* works by Jules Lefranc (1887-1972).

GERMANY

COLOGNE. Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.35).
EXHIBITIONS — To Mar. 31: Pre-medieval archeology, including the tomb of a Celtic prince.
April 16-May 11: Russian avant-garde art 1910-1930 from the collection of the Ludwig Museum in Cologne.
●Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).
OPERA — Mar. 27, 30: "Così Fan Tutte" (Mozart).
●Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 221.41.98).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 1: Imperial Chinese Cloisonné, from the collection of Pierre Uldry.
Apr. 11-July 13: Ladakh: Drawings and photographs of the western Himalayan region by Jörg Schmeister and Jaroslav Poncar.
●Rudolf Kicken Galerie (tel: 21.02.34).
April 12-May 24: Hans Poelzig, Architectural Drawings.
HAMBURG, Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 13: Oskar Kokoschka, drawings and watercolors, 1907-24.
●Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe.
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 27: Kokoschka's costumes, set designs for the theatre.
HANOVER, Sprengel Museum, (tel: 168.38.75).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 20: Kurt Schwitters (1887-1948).
MUNICH, Staatsgemaldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).
EXHIBITION — To April 17: Works by Emilio Vedova.
STUTTGART, Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
To Apr. 27: German Art in the 20th Century: paintings, sculpture 1905-1985.

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 52.99.47).
OPERA — Mar. 29, Apr. 1, 3, 5: "Salome" (R. Strauss).
●Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 31: 100 paintings and etchings by Giorgio Morandi (1890-1964).
To May 3: "The Electronic Image": Video installations by artists from 11 different countries.
●Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88).
EXHIBITION — Works by Belgian non-figurative sculptor and painter Georges Vantongerloo (1886-1965).
FLORENCE, Bargello (tel: 21.08.01), and Gipsoteca.
EXHIBITION — To May 30: "Homage to Donatello." An exhibit commemorating the 600th anniversary of the sculptor's birth.
●Biblioteca Nazionale (tel: 28.70.48).
EXHIBITION — To April 29: Etchings by German artists in 18th century Florence.
MILAN, Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 30: Works from the collection of the Reader's Digest, including paintings by Van Gogh, Degas, Pissaro, Manet.
●Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 70.28.19).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 30: Osvaldo Licini: "The Skies of Fantasy." works 1927-58.
●Teatro alla Scala (tel: 809.126).
OPERA — Mar. 28: "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" (R. Strauss).
Mar. 29: "La Sonnambula" (Bellini).
Apr. 1-8: "Pelléas et Mélisande" (Debussy).
ROME, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51).
EXHIBITION —To Apr. 27: Giulio Turcato: 100 paintings, sculptures from the 1940's to the present.
●Palazzo Venezia, (tel: 679.88.65).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 26: "German Graphic Art between Culture and Power": late 19th- early 20th century works.
NAPLES, Museo Archeologico.
EXHIBITION — To April 15: Napoli Antica: Naples from the Prehistoric era to the 5th century.
TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.91.26).
BALLET — Mar. 28, Apr. 1-6: "Romeo and Juliet" (Ashton / Prokofiev) by the London Festival Ballet.
VENICE, Ca' Rezzonico (tel: 70.99.09).
EXHIBITION — To April 6: Etchings, prints of Giambattista Tiepolo.
●Museo Correr (tel: 25625).
EXHIBITION — To April 7: 15th-19th century drawings by Venetian masters, including Guardi, Canaletto, Tiepolo.
●Palazzo Ducal (tel: 249.51).
EXHIBITION — To July 20: "Venice and the Defense of the Levant, Lepanto to Candia (1570-1670)."
●Palazzo Venier dei Leoni, Guggenheim Collection (tel: 293.47).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 15: Homage to French abstract artist Jean Helion: includes works by Klee, Picasso, Kandinsky, and Mondriaan from the Guggenheim collection in New York.

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Opera de Monte-Carlo (tel: 50.76.54).
FESTIVAL — MARCH 28-APRIL 15: Spring Arts Festival of Monte Carlo.
BALLET — Compagnie de Ballet de Monte-Carlo — Mar. 29, 31, Apr. 13-15.
CONCERTS — Mar. 28: Musique Sacrée. Deller Consort.
Apr. 4: Musique de Chambre, Il Divertimento Neuchatel.
Apr. 9: Quatuor Talich.
Apr. 6, 11: Orchestre Philharmonique de Monte-Carlo. Lawrence Foster, conductor.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Stadsschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54).
BALLET — Mar. 23-Apr. 3: The National Ballet, "The Dream" (Ashton / Mendelssohn); "Rhytme en Klank,"(Sonia Gaskell); a new ballet by Toer van Schayk.
●Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 11: Keith Haring, installations, drawings and paintings.
To May 11: Applied arts, recent acquisitions.

SPAIN

MADRID, Biblioteca Nacional, (435.40.03).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 6: Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection, of contemporary art.
●Fundacion Juan March (tel: 435.42.40).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 27: "Max Ernst (1891-1976)": A retrospective comprising 127 works.
●Caja de Pensiones, (tel: 435.51.43).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 30: "Young Spanish Painting," acquisitions of the Fundación Caja de Pensiones.
●Teatro Lirico Nacional La Zarzuela (429.82.16).
OPERA — Mar. 30, Apr. 2, 4: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).

SWITZERLAND

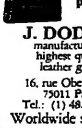
CRANS MONTANA, "Semaines Musicales" (41.27.02).
CONCERT — Mar. 31: Choir and orchestra of I Cameristi del Teatro alla Scala, Julio Bertola, conductor. (Vivaldi).
ZURICH, Kunsthaus, (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To May 25: Paintings and drawings by Gustave Moreau.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Nov.: Brancusi's "The Muse", and works by Arp, Calder, Degas, Giacometti, Moore.
●Metropolitan Opera, Lincoln Center (tel: 870.55.70; 874.24.24).
BALLET — Apr. 1-20: The Joffrey Ballet.
●Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — Through May 1: "Liechtenstein: The Princely Collections."
●Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To Apr. 15: Mies van der Rohe, Centennial Exhibition: drawings, photographs, architectural models, furniture.
WASHINGTON, D.C., Corcoran Gallery.
EXHIBITION — To April 20: "The Generic Figure," The human figure by contemporary artists.
●National Gallery, (tel: 737.4215).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 7: "The New Painting: Impressionism 1874-1886."
To May 11: Watercolors by Winslow Homer to mark the 150th anniversary of the artist's birth.

WEEKEND

SHOPPING



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WEEKEND
appears
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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

A Look Beyond Concorde At Flying in the Fast Lane

by Roger Collis

AS Christopher Orlebar sees it, nobody in the next century will accept that the fastest they can travel is 550 miles an hour in a jumbo jet when back in 1976 a previous generation was capable of going at 1,325 mph, twice the speed of sound. Ergo, it is inevitable that by the year 2000 or so a successor to Concorde will be in service. "People will say, what are we doing? I mean it's ridiculous. I don't see Concorde as being the end of the road for one minute. The question is really, which way do we go?" he says.

Orlebar is a veteran 41-year-old Concorde pilot with British Airways whose book, "The Concorde Story," was published on Jan. 21, the 10th anniversary of its first scheduled services by BA and Air France. It's a fascinating account of the history of supersonic flight, through the engineering and political problems of Concorde and its abortive U.S. SST rival, with a speculative look at the future. His message is that supersonic transport is attractive; we don't let it stop with Concorde. (Concorde is a finite resource. Production was closed down after 16 aircraft had been built. Although it is aging gracefully, it is unlikely to be in service beyond 2010.) SSTs should be like jumbos are today — machines that no major international airline can afford to be without.

There are two tangible scenarios. First is a second generation SST traveling at much the same speed as Concorde (Mach 2.2-2.3 compared with Mach 2) but carrying two to three times as many passengers (200 to 300) and with a greater range (up to 6,000 miles, compared with 4,000), which would enable it to fly from Los Angeles to Paris in less than five hours, compared with 11 hours in a 747. This is likely to be a joint venture between the firms that built Concorde — British Aerospace and Aerospatiale — and possibly a U.S. partner. The French are doing a pilot study for a plane that might fly by the year 2000. British Aerospace is more circumspect, although a spokesman said that a year or two ago "nobody would have dared talk about the possibility."

Second is British Aerospace's preferred project, Hotol, a kind of space plane that takes off and lands horizontally from conventional airports. Initially, this would be an unmanned vehicle for delivering satellites into low earth orbit, but might eventually carry 50 to 60 passengers. After accelerating through Mach 5 to 80,000 feet, Hotol would leave the atmosphere, continue to accelerate and become a satellite itself after reaching 250,000 feet (about four times the cruising altitude of Concorde) and an orbital velocity of Mach 25 plus. British Aerospace says, "If we could get the first vehicle off the ground in 10 years, passenger flight might be another six to eight years." Maximum flying time, ground to ground, to anywhere in the world is estimated at 67 minutes.

Most people were prepared to write off Concorde as a magnificent failure until about three years ago, when it broke through the profit barrier. In 1984, Air France reported an "operating profit" of 63.4 million francs on sales of 592 million and British Airways £11 million on sales of £95 million. (This does not include the cost of development nor depreciation on the seven planes each acquired by the two airlines, this being absorbed by the two governments.)

Concorde proved, like politics, to be the art of the possible. Says Orlebar, "The remarkable thing which allowed Concorde was finding that the delta wing, suitable for high speed, could also be made to serve at low speeds, although not quite as efficiently. The maximum speed we could go with an aluminum alloy skin was Mach 2. The Americans were too ambitious; they wanted to go to Mach 4 or 5 which would have meant using extraordinarily expensive materials, like titanium alloys, to withstand the frictional and compressional heating on the skin. They also ran into problems trying to develop a swing wing design. The problem we have is the Olympus engine on Concorde which although supremely efficient at supersonic speeds, is highly inefficient when you go slowly."

According to Orlebar, a prerequisite of a second-generation Concorde will be a variable cycle engine that could combine the merits of an Olympus at supersonic and an RB 211 fan jet at subsonic speed (both engines are made by Rolls-Royce) by "changing gears" in flight. So far, he says, it isn't a reality, although General Electric and Pratt & Whitney have run versions. "The other area is the wing shape — which is magnificent on Concorde — but they can now improve efficiency considerably — by about 40 percent — at supersonic and at lower speeds." Says Howard Berry, a spokesman for British Aerospace, "Concorde's design was frozen in the late 1960s, so there are a lot of advances you could make right now, refine the design a bit, use the materials we know, without a massive leap in technology."

Compared with a run-of-the-mill successor to Concorde, Hotol is mind-boggling. It's been conceived as a cheap way of launching satellites into low earth orbit at a fifth of the cost of the U.S. space shuttle. According to John Humby at British Aerospace, turnaround time will be about two days compared with two months for the shuttle. This is because it is a single-stage vehicle that doesn't "leave bits behind." It takes off from a simple trolley. Coming in to land, Hotol deploys its own lightweight undercarriage. It's main advantage seems to be the propulsion system, which is designed by Rolls-Royce and "classified as a state secret." This is a hybrid air-breathing and rocket engine which extracts oxygen from the air to burn its liquid hydrogen fuel (the shuttle has to lift its own 600 tons of liquid oxygen in a disposable tank). As the oxygen is collected it is liquified on board for when the vehicle converts from wing-borne to orbital flight. Sufficient fuel is left to stretch the landing glide to enable an airport to be selected with precision and safety.

Passengers, who will probably be carried in some kind off pre-packaged capsule in the cargo bay, will undergo a brief period of weightlessness during the flight. This is already experienced substituting by Concorde passengers. "It's so slight that you wouldn't notice it," Orlebar says, "but we have a small portion of suborbitability, especially on an eastbound flight when we're going in the same direction as the earth spins." Oh well! Now we know it's not the champagne.

Hotol is a real project. That is, British Aerospace is spending £3 million over two years to establish "proof of concept." If all goes well, they plan to offer the project — which will cost an estimated £4-5 billion — to the European Space Agency. Says Humbey, "The Americans are setting off on the same trail, but we believe we've got about a year's lead over them."

Whatever the shape of supersonic transport, it's going to need a world market and international collaboration on an unprecedented scale. ■

New book studies potential of next SST generation

The De Milles

Continued from page 7

uncle Cecil, she has an indomitable spirit and is outspoken on all matters. During the McCarthy era in the 1950s when performers, directors and writers suspected of leftist leanings were blacklisted, Agnes took on the gossip columnist, Hedda Hopper, a McCarthy supporter, in a televised debate.

Agnes made a fiery plea to preserve the fundamental right of free expression and asked Hopper if she were not in agreement.

"No, that shuts me up completely," the columnist replied.

"But it didn't," Agnes told a journalist. "Next day she printed that I was a Communist. It was a terrible time."

Cecil B. De Mille is the most famous member of the family. His films were internationally popular and for two generations his name glittered above their titles. But he found his metier by chance.

In New York in 1912 he was afraid that he was getting nowhere. He realized that as an actor he would never be a great star and his brother's superiority as a playwright was a plain fact.

In his brother's office he met Jesse Lasky, who had started as a ragtime cornetist and was now a theater impresario. He had the script of an operetta that required rewriting. De Mille doctored its plot and it had a profitable run. Lasky and his brother-in-law, a glove manufacturer named Samuel Goldfish (later Goldwyn), were forming a film company. "We'll go to California where the sun is supposed to shine every day and start shooting," Lasky proposed. De Mille, cured of his despair, signed on as stage manager.

The film, "The Squaw Man," based on a theater success and with Dustin Farnum, a Broadway star, was the first full-length feature to be made in Hollywood. Lasky and Goldwyn produced it and De Mille directed.

It was a surprise success and was compared to the films that D.W. Griffith and Thomas Ince were making in the East. In 1914, De Mille turned out seven more and the company engaged theater names as draws. The greatest catch was Geraldine Farrar, the opera diva, whom De Mille directed in "Carmen" and in his first mammoth spectacle, "Joan the Woman."

William was engaged as a director by the new Lasky-Zukor company. Paramount, which Cecil had joined. He was less a showman than Cecil, but he did a series of honest realistic films based on the better new plays.

Diligent press agentry exploited Cecil into a Hollywood genius and he seemed to lend a hand to the creation of his public image. One read of his fits of temperament, of his army of yes men and of the omnipresent lackey who would whip a chair under him when he wanted to sit down.

Between his lavish blends of hot sex and hot gospel he sandwiched sermonizing features: "Saturday Night," revealing the loosening of family ties in the jazz age. "Don't Change Your Husband," "Why Change Your Wife?."

He sensationalized all he undertook. He renamed James Barrie's mild satire on class barriers, "The Admirable Crichton," as "Male and Female" and inserted a flashback sequence to ancient Babylon with the butler as an Oriental potentate and with the titled English lady shipwrecked on a desert isle as his "Christian" slave, even though Babylon's glory was in pre-Christian times.

Paramount boasted of its super-director's indifference to production expenditures, but when he began his initial Biblical epic, "The Ten Commandments," in 1923 some of his bosses worried over its outcome. It emerged as a great box-office success and ran on Broadway for more than a year. Nonetheless squabbles with the money overlords developed and De Mille in disgust decided to open his own studio.

He intended to build an organization to rival Paramount and MGM. This plan failed, but it was while working independently that he accomplished his most ambitious project, an epic on Jesus Christ, "The King of Kings."

Louis B. Mayer offered him a contract and he made his first three talkies, all failures. A man of enormous resiliency, he toured the world and then, despite his pride, returned to Paramount, promising to make a characteristic De Mille epic on a reduced budget. This was "The Sign of the Cross," a hokum melodrama of Nero and the early Christians, which restored him to his state as a master of moviemaking. During the next 20 years he had a score of successes, including "The Greatest Show on Earth," which won an Oscar as the best film of its year, and the crowning swan song, his remake of "The Ten Commandments."

In 1957 he visited Paris for the premiere of "The Ten Commandments." At 76 he seemed in good shape after his European tour, and talked freely and amusingly.

"When I was a boy my mother took me to the Metropolitan Museum to see a Gustave Doré exhibition," he recalled. "I think that and the Bible have been the strongest influences on my work".

And future work? He had always wanted to do "The Book of Job" on the screen, but at his age . . . The attending yes-men in timid whispers mentioned the names of the then living great of advanced age: Toscanini, Adenauer, his hero Churchill.

"What about Methuselah?" he asked with a laugh. Was it a joke or did he foresee another hundred years of life? ■

DOONESBURY

TRAVEL

Fish and Chips: Still Britain's Bargain Fare

by Joseph Lelyveld

LONDON — Thanks to proselytizing by dedicated epicures, the notion that it is now possible for two people to go out for dinner in London and have a truly admirable meal for $80 or so, if they're not too picky about their wines, has long since registered with alert travelers.

But more than any other in Western Europe, Britain remains a country where a traveler on a tight budget, or one who is simply feeling overfed, has to think twice before indulging in the ordinary food of ordinary people.

It's possible to be sentimental about pub lunches, but the sentiment often cools before the leaden meat pie has been extracted from the microwave. If you're fond of bean sprouts and brown bread, you can look for a health-food bar, but you'll be lucky if the sprouts aren't wilted and the bread tastes fresh.

The neighborhood tandoori shop — as distinct from the half-dozen really first-class Indian restaurants in London — can send you fleeing to McDonald's, which, more than likely these days, is just down the High Street.

And a visit to the British equivalent of the neighborhood trattoria or bistro — even if it calls itself trattoria or bistro — is apt to be an occasion for tears. So what else is there? Where do you go in Britain for a quick, decent, simple meal?

There's always the local fish and chip shop, or chippie. But often these are the least prepossessing of all the alternatives. It wasn't until my fourth experience of residence in Britain that it ever occurred to me to set foot into one, and even then, I did so gingerly, with due consideration for the danger of cholesterol overload. Yet what I discovered was a self-evident truth: that a truly fresh piece of fish lightly fried in a simple batter and tender fried potatoes cooked to order are neither to be despised.

Cheap, filling and tasty, they probably remain Britain's best bargain in food, but only if you know where to look. This is a gastronomic realm in which experimentation will seldom be rewarded (and will sometimes be severely penalized). English friends, who are apt to sound ironical when they talk about the various indications of Britain's imperial or industrial decline, grow nearly passionate when they talk about the decline of the chippie: its virtual merger in some areas with the local Greek kebab shop or Chinese takeout place; the insidious and increasing use of frozen fish; the frozen potatoes as well, and the batter that comes out of a package.

In a good shop, there is a selection of fresh fish: cod, plaice, skate, haddock and rock (a kind of dogfish, sometimes called rock salmon) being the most common. There is vinegar and salt on the table, to be applied to both the fish and potatoes to cut the oil in which they have been cooked. And there are various side dishes that qualify as basics, including pickled onions and wallies (pickles, likely to be listed as cucumbers); saveloys, a kind of sausage that, at its best, is probably a taste that can only be developed early in life; and peas — in the most tradition-bound areas, "mushy peas," a leguminous porridge that only a Yorkshireman can properly love.

Finally, an authentic chippie is a temple of democracy. Seating is communal, for those who sit at all. If a place takes reservations, it is a fish restaurant and not a chippie. The same conclusion suggests itself if it doesn't have takeout service.

Jonathan Player

In the Upper Street Fish Shop.

IN the old days, the fish was always wrapped in newspapers; health regulations now require that the wrapping paper not be inked. A chippie without a long line at lunchtime is definitely not to be trusted. I made my exploration of London fish and chip shops with a colleague who is proud of his Cockney origins. He maintained that fish and chips could be taken out only if they were to be eaten immediately outside the shop. We took all our meals inside, sitting down. Here are the highlights, including some slight detours:

Fryer's Delight (19 Theobald's Road, Holborn, WC1; Monday through Saturday, noon to 11 P.M.). A clean, busy shop convenient to the British Museum and popular with both office workers and taxi drivers. Giovanni Ferdenzi and his brother Giuseppe, from Piacenza, Italy, carry conviction when they say they are committed to preparing their fare "the traditional English way." That means they not only make their own batter but they also use beef drippings as the fat in which they cook the fish, a fact they don't like to advertise because animal fats now have a bad name. We ordered all the extras and still managed to spend only $8.25 for two.

Sea Shell (49-51 Lisson Grove, NW1; Tuesday through Saturday, noon to 2 P.M. and 5:15 to 10:30 P.M.). Between Regent's and Hyde parks, this is far and away the most successful of London's fish and chip shops. It has recently gone upscale, moving only a block from its old location to new premises in a two-story former graphics shop where the waitresses wear uniforms and even offer a wine list that includes Champagne and Chablis. Smoked salmon and grilled fish, including Dover sole, have been added to the menu at prices that would make your average chippie buff reel, but the basic ingredients have been preserved and John Faulkner, the proprietor, is still said to go to the New Billingsgate Market every morning to select his fish. The batter has egg and milk in it. The chips are crisper than most of the English seem to like them. Here, we went in for a first course of fish cakes, which turned out to be almost delicate. The fish is fried in peanut oil rather than drippings. Prices were generally one-third higher than at the Fryer's Delight, with lunch for two soaring to almost $13.50.

An authentic chippie is a temple of democracy. If a place takes reservations, it is a fish restaurant and not a chippie.

Upper Street Fish Shop (324 Upper Street, N1; Tuesday through Friday, 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. and Saturday 11:30 A.M. to 3 P.M.; evenings Monday through Saturday, 5:30 to 10 P.M.). A neighborhood chippie in Islington handy to the antique shops in the Camden Passage, this one was at the top of the list in our informal survey for both character and fish. Alan Conway, a third-generation fish and chip man whose grandparents and parents ran shops in London's East End, switched back from the printing business only four years ago. He makes his selection personally at New Billingsgate and fries his fish in a simple water and flour batter. The place is usually jammed, with an appealing admixture of artists and theatrical types who are encouraged to bring their own wine. Olga Conway has a flair for repartee, greeting many of her customers by name. Fish and chips remain the main fare, but the Conways are also part of the new vogue in chippies. Not only do they offer Perrier water and salads, but they also serve poached halibut and salmon and a variety of homemade desserts, including jam roly-poly. Prices were a shade lower than at the Sea Shell, but we spent nearly as much on Upper Street as we did there.

The Rock and Sole Plaice (47 Endell Street, WC2; Monday through Saturday, 11:30 A.M. to 11 P.M.). Not in the same class as the previous three, this long-established Covent Garden chippie was taken over five years ago by a Turkish Cypriot. Hassan Ziyaddin, who gets his fish fresh but uses a prepared batter. My friend thought the cod roe excellent but the fried plaice "not brilliant," which translates loosely in this case as acceptable. Aside from its name, the basic attractions of this establishment were its low prices — about the same as at the Fryer's Delight — and convenient location.

THE remaining two places we tried were not, properly speaking, chippies, but they served fish and chips. **Paytons Place A.K.A. The Chicago Seafood Supply Company** (96 Charing Cross Road, WC2; Monday through Saturday, 11:45 A.M. to 11:30 P.M., Sunday 12:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M.) is for the homesick rather than the venturesome. Owned by Bob Payton, an American restaurateur who brought barbecued ribs to Knightsbridge, this underground establishment just off Cambridge Circus features Budweiser, jambalaya and mud pie. The fried plaice was dipped in a breadcrumb batter that broke away, but the fish was fresh and tender. A step or two in price above the average chippie: two people who ordered carefully could spend as little as $15.

Sweetings (39 Queen Victoria Street, EC4, Monday through Friday, 11:30 A.M. to 3 P.M.), a crowded fish bar in the City financial district, was our reward for perseverence in our chippie explorations. Here the seating is still democratic, but the wine and port flow, the oysters and crabs are a joy to behold, and the customers mostly wear pin stripes. I started with smoked eels, which were exquisite, before relaping into fried haddock and chips. The fish came with a sprig of parsley and obviously had been carefully pan-fried, not deep-fried. I must admit it made all the difference in the world. And, beyond doubt, this was the freshest fish we had tasted, not only freshly bought but freshly caught. We speat about $33, but then we didn't have oysters, lobster or wine.

For dessert, we tried Spotted Dick, a suet pudding with currants that came smothered in hot custard. It's an old Cockney favorite, but I don't think I'll want Spotted Dick again, especially not after fish and chips. ■

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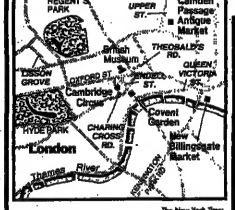

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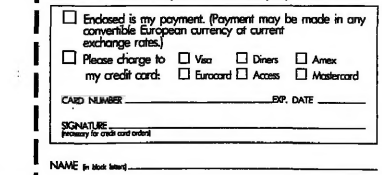

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Navistar	4184	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
SCMdtl	3390	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ 1⅛
USWest	2687	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Kaufm	2537	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Wang	2184	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
MinnPL	2164	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
AT&T	2047	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅜
KLM	1862	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
Texaco	1818	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	
UCorp s	1728	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
MerPhr	1722	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ 1⅛
Genl s	1640	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅜
AlldSig	1433	40⅞	39⅞	40	+ ⅜
PPL Gp	1372	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Indus	1822.30	1847.74	1806.51	1821.72	+ 11.02
Trans	819.92	833.90	817.33	830.39	+ 12.13
Util	169.94	172.40	169.27	171.13	+ 2.16
Comp	712.45	722.84	709.91	717.13	+ 4.68

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	138.22	137.40	137.96	+ 0.77
Industrials	156.13	155.43	155.93	+ 1.40
Transport.	132.21	130.53	132.02	+ 1.49
Utilities	66.35	65.90	65.93	+ 0.43
Finance	158.44	157.74	158.12	+ 1.38

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M.	175,198,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	161,460,000
Prev consolidated close	195,452,030

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	381	348
Declined	337	385
Unchanged	282	265
Total issues	1000	1000
New Highs	6	3
New Lows	1	1
Volume up	6,432,430	
Volume down	2,960,880	

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	373.23	+2.93	372.71	278.17
Industrials	372.68	+2.93	372.29	280.32
Finance	374.06	+3.03	373.73	283.53
Insurance	364.51	+1.69	361.74	289.24
Utilities	341.51	+1.49	341.29	285.47
Banks	403.16	+1.49	401.28	304.34
Transp.	352.77	+2.47	351.23	264.58

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	10063	6⅛	5⅝	6	
DomRf	4481	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
KeyPh	2931	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Magnet	2613	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
LeaVnTr	2611	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
GilCo	2400	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
WIRET	2000	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
PhilLD	1900	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
AMInfl	1865	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
BerSP	1723	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
Chmdt	1600	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ 1⅛
HmFed	1575	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ 1⅛
HmFed	1563	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
HmFed	1555	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
IntThr n	1555	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.66	+ 0.33
Utilities	91.12	+ 0.34
Industrials	89.26	+ 0.34

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1151	1116
Declined	677	707
Unchanged	292	307
Total issues	2120	2130
New Highs	113	124
New Lows	12	13
Volume up	117,276,470	
Volume down	43,446,750	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Shrt
March 26	319,973	400,344	1,951
March 27	355,797	397	496,597
March 24	392,671	494,911	1,236
March 21	392,671	494,911	1,236
March 20	380,792	449,981	1,644

*Included in the sales figures

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	245.31	242.20	243.97	+ 1.41
Transpo.	211.11	208.50	210.28	+ 1.78
Utilities	104.42	103.27	104.34	+ 1.13
Finance	31.77	30.81	31.59	+ 0.78
Composite	248.11	237.30	238.97	+ 1.67

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	13,300,000
Shrs. 4 P.M. volume	12,160,000
Prev. cons. volume	12,120,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
270.06	268.14	269.21	+ 1.44

NYSE Moves Higher to Records

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange again set records Thursday in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which shot up 32.30 points to a high of 1,810.70 Wednesday, was up 11.02 to 1,821.72 at the close. A much sharper gain of 30 points was trimmed in the last hour of trading.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index increased 0.99 to a record 137.69. The price of an average share increased 30 cents.

Advances led declines by more than a 2-1 ratio. Big Board volume was 178.1 million shares, up from 161.46 million Wednesday.

Late profit-taking trimmed the biggest gains, but stocks managed to improve overall, keeping up a tradition of finishing strong before three-day weekends. The market will be closed Friday for the Good Friday holiday.

The late retreat from the day's highs came as traders began to cash in gains from the powerful two-day rally that had propelled the Dow more than 60 points.

"The buy programs stopped late in the day," said John Havens of Kidder Peabody. "People lightened up their positions ahead of the long weekend."

Navistar led the NYSE actives, up ⅜ to 11, on volume of 4.2 million shares. The stock has been strong in recent days, after receiving several broker recommendations. The company had no explanation for the rise.

A number of interest-sensitive stocks were stronger, including U.S. Home, up ⅝ to 8½, and Southern California Edison, up ½ at 31⅞, among the most active.

"The lead area is the building stocks," said Chester Pado of Jeffries & Co. Mortgage rates have fallen closer into line with government securities, whose yields fell as low as 7.6 percent, the lowest in nine years, in trading Thursday.

"The bull market has a lot farther to go," Mr. Pado said. "I'm not worried about anything besides a couple of corrections of 5 to 7 percent, before it keeps going to new highs."

He said the Dow should reach the 2,200 level by the end of the year.

Bank of Boston rose ⅝ to 77¼. The company told securities analysts that it expected earnings to be up 10 percent in the first quarter.

M-1 Rises $800 Million

Reuters

NEW YORK — M-1, the basic measure of U.S. money-supply growth, rose $800 million to a seasonally adjusted $638.4 billion in the week ended March 17, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was left unrevised at $637.6 billion, while the four-week average rose to $635.5 billion from $633.5 billion.

The increase was about in line with expectations, economists said. M-1 includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits.

$Billions Generated by Mass Negativism

In a new report designed to cut through all the confusion OPEC has been creating in the oil market, Indigo analysts compare what has been happening to the major bond-market panic which occured just over four years ago. Widely-followed experts were then predicting that long term U.S. Treasury bonds would drop below $50–just as many commentators recently have been expecting oil to break $10. The T-bond market has since climbed by $42 for $100 unit; and you'll see in detail why similar action now is being predicted for oil and its various byproducts. New projections are also carried for oil majors Amoco, Atlantic Richfield and Imperial– and for gold and technology shares geared to follow the same post-panic pattern. Complete and return the coupon for complimentary coverage.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1986

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TECHNOLOGY

New Synchrotron Radiation Will Enhance Research

By ANDREW POLLACK
New York Times Service

BERKELEY, California — In a domed building here that houses an aging cyclotron, there will soon be a new tenant — a machine capable of emitting extremely powerful light and X-rays. Such intense radiation beams will enable scientists and industrial researchers to examine materials at a new level of detail, providing information about the workings of everything from biological cells to computer chips.

The huge machine proposed in the Reagan administration's 1987 budget for the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory here, known as the Advanced Light Source, is expected to be the first of a new generation of what are known as synchrotron radiation facilities. If Congress approves the necessary allocations, the machine, expected to cost a total of $100 million, will be ready for use in the early 1990s.

Various companies are using synchrotron radiation to study catalysts.

The idea behind synchrotron radiation is a simple one. When electrons are forced to change speed or direction, they give off electromagnetic radiation, such as light or X-rays. In medical X-ray equipment, electrons smash against a target, and their rapid deceleration produces X-rays.

In synchrotron facilities, the radiation comes from using magnets to force electrons to travel in a circular track at close to the speed of light. This has normally been done in particle accelerators and electron storage rings used for research in high-energy physics. The three main U.S. synchrotron radiation sources are at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, Stanford University in California and the University of Wisconsin.

BUT "all of these machines have been built with designs that are 10 to 15 years old," said Louis Iannielli, director of the materials sciences division of the Energy Department's Office of Energy Research. The new machines, in addition to making electrons travel around the track, will have straightaway sections in which electrons will be made to jiggle back and forth in a sine-wave pattern. This increased bending will produce more intense and focused radiation.

The Berkeley facility will have a track 190 meters (621 feet) long, and will produce ultraviolet radiation and low-energy X-rays to be used to study surface phenomena.

The difference between radiation from a medical X-ray machine and synchrotron radiation is roughly analogous to that between a flashlight and a laser. A flashlight's light covers a variety of wavelengths and the beam is not very focused or very intense. A laser light can be focused into an extremely narrow, intense beam and the light is of only a single wavelength. Similarly, compared with an X-ray machine, synchrotron radiation is intense, is focused and, in the newest machines at least, can be of a fairly specific wavelength.

Such beams can be used to build extremely powerful microscopes to study tiny structures and determine the position of individual elements. The Berkeley machine's radiation pulses will last as little as 20 trillionths of a second, short enough to take stop-action images of chemical reactions.

Various companies, such as Exxon Corp., are using synchrotron radiation to try to study catalysts, which are substances that speed up chemical reactions. This knowledge could help develop better catalysts, which until now have been developed mainly by "black magic," said Joachim Stohr, a former Exxon researcher now doing synchrotron work at International Business Machines Corp.'s research center in San Jose, California.

Researchers at Stanford and elsewhere are testing the use of

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Decline In Japan Reported

Monitor Group Sees 1% Drop

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Japan's economic expansion, which for years has been among the world's most impressive, has come to a halt, according to figures released Thursday by an economic monitoring group.

The Brussels-based Conference Board in Europe said its leading index for Japan for the latest month showed a decline at an annual rate of 1 percent.

Six months ago the index was climbing at an annual rate of 8 percent, but dropped three months ago to an annual rise of 1 percent.

The board added that its economic performance index for Japan also declined to an annual growth rate of 2 percent, half of that recorded six months ago.

The two indexes are compiled for the Conference Board on a monthly basis by the Columbia Business School. The leading index projects future economic conditions, and the performance index tracks current economic conditions.

The board also said that Australia's leading index slowed to an annual rate of 4 percent, down from a 12-percent high three month's ago. In France the leading index rose 4 percent, in Italy 8, in West Germany 3 and in the United States 2 percent.

■ **Corporate imports**

Japan's 134 major companies had imports valued at $100.4 billion in fiscal 1985, which ends Monday, up 3 percent from the previous year, Agence France-Presse reported Thursday from Tokyo.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced that the total fell short of the targeted $104.7 billion, mainly because of sharp declines in the prices of crude oil and other primary products.

In April and August, the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone asked the companies to expand imports as part of measures to slash Japan's trade surpluses.

Reuters

The dining room at McDonald's Rome restaurant, decorated with a mural, at right.

McDonald's Makes Its Roman Debut

Traditional Burgers and Fries, but Nary a Giant Arch

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

ROME — The sign on the Largo Goldoni at the foot of Rome's posh Via Condotti — the showcase of such barons of the Italian style as Bulgari, Gucci and Ferragamo — is simple but unmistakable.

The two gold arches on a red background announce that, up the Via Condotti at the Piazza di Spagna, an American revolution has begun in the land of pasta.

After years of trying to break into the Italian food market, the all-American, mass-produced hamburger has arrived. Long a staple in such world capitals as London, Paris, Tokyo and Hong Kong, McDonald's finally has opened its first hamburger haven in the Eternal City of popes and Baroque palazzi.

"I think the market here is overripe for a McDonald's," said Jacques Bahbout, an Egyptian-born Frenchman who began pushing quarter-pounders over the counter on March 20. He has made a McDonald's out of a former sandwich and coffee bar named Rugantino's, which he owned.

"It is time to modernize the food business here," he said.

Mr. Bahbout, who worked for the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization until he "decided to get rich" and invested in supermarkets and small restaurants, said he was aiming his McDonald's food line at the "millions of people who go shopping around the Piazza di Spagna and have no place to sit down."

He said this McDonald's was going to be the biggest ever among the 9,006 that the fast-food chain has franchised around the world, 500 of them in Europe. When the remodeling of Rugantino's was completed in time for a gala opening for the press and local dignitaries, there was seating for 450 in the second-floor dining room, approached through a ground-floor entry made to look like an Italian village street, complete with cobblestones.

"Let's say it is McDonald's plus," Mr. Bahbout said.

The typical McDonald's burgers, fries and colas are being sold, but Mr. Bahbout is holding the Egg McMuffins because he does not think Italians are ready for them.

He does, however, offer McDonald's latest innovation with "16 linear meters" of salad bars as well as a pianist in the dining room.

Mr. Bahbout's plans to set up his American fast-food parlor in the heart of Rome, amid such traditional local trattorie as Nino's and Da Mario's, has caused hardly a ripple of concern in the centuries-old neighborhood.

"I can't complain," said Pasquale, the bustling, beaming waiter who is one of the pillars of Nino's, regarded by cognoscenti as the most serious restaurant around the Piazza di Spagna. "It is certainly something different, but the people who will eat there are not the people who eat here. So I don't see any problem."

The lack of shock at McDonald's setting up shop in the shadow of the towering statue of the Virgin Mary where popes traditionally lay wreaths on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, is

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

U.S. Trade Gap Narrows From January Record

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise-trade deficit narrowed nearly $4 billion in February to $12.49 billion, the lowest level since October, as exports rose to $17.73 billion, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

Imports for the month declined to $30.23 billion, also the lowest level since October, when they totaled $29.7 billion, according to a report prepared by the department's Bureau of the Census.

Exports for February, valued at $17.73 billion, were stronger than they have been since June 1985, when they reached $18.01 billion, the bureau said.

The figures, compiled on a cost, *insurance and freight basis, are not* adjusted for seasonal variations.

Analysts said the smaller deficit, down from a record $16.46 billion in January and the lowest since October's $12.08 billion, indicates that the falling value of the dollar against foreign currencies is beginning to have an impact on the flow of trade.

The dollar has declined by 25 percent to 30 percent against major currencies in the past six months, making U.S. goods cheaper abroad and giving U.S. manufacturers a competitive edge at home.

The collapse in oil prices also figured in the improving trade picture. The deficit in crude oil last month declined to $2.43 billion, down from $3.29 billion in January. The value of oil imports was the lowest since March 1985.

The price of a barrel of oil fell $2.29 in February to $24.85. The volume of oil imports fell by 21.3 percent during the month as U.S. refinery reserves swelled to near record levels, analysts said.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, called the narrowing trade deficit "welcome news" and said it "should signal the start of a fairly steady decline in the trade deficit."

"The rising level of exports will mean more jobs for workers, meaning further expansion of the U.S. economy," Mr. Speakes said. "The accompanying drop in inflation and the sharp rise in personal income means only one thing: increasing prosperity for a growing number of Americans."

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, noting that spot prices for a barrel of oil have averaged about $12 in recent weeks, predicted "substantial further reductions in the landed price" of oil.

The oil price drop, combined with the lower dollar "should lead to further improvement later this year" in the trade picture, Mr. Baldrige said.

The deficit in manufactured goods, the largest trade category, also fell sharply to $10.02 billion, the lowest since October. Manufactured imports fell to $22.2 billion while exports rose to $12.18 billion, *the report said.*

The rise in manufactured exports was pressed by $1.3 billion in aircraft and parts exports, mostly to Japan and Western Europe.

The deficit with Japan fell to $4.33 billion, down from $5.46 billion in January. U.S. exports to Japan were $1.81 billion and Japanese imports to the United States were $6.14 billion.

German Surplus In Trade Widens

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West German — West Germany's current-account surplus widened to a provisional 6.9 billion Deutsche marks ($2.94 billion) in February from an upwardly revised 4.5 billion DM in January, the Federal Statistics Office reported Thursday.

The office had originally put the January current-account surplus at 3.5 billion DM. The current account measures trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers.

The surplus in merchandise trade alone narrowed to 6.8 DM in February from 7 billion DM in January, the office reported.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

March 27

	$	£	D.M.	F.Fr.	Lira	Guild.	B.Fr.	S.Fr.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.015	3.021	112.765 *	33.67 *	0.1455 *	—	3.081 *	134.56 *	140.27 *
Brussels(c)	47.42	70.43	26.4828	8.0652	3.4213 *	23.775	—	31.69	33.48 *
Frankfurt	1.7875	2.663	—	28.69 *	1.449 *	21.1725 *	4.988 *	119.63 *	1.2525 *
London (b)	1.493	—	1.493	10.4525	2.345.25	3.8875	70.69	1.8694	164.375
Milan	1,275.25	2,142.49	658.48	221.33	—	1,284.15	23.211	213.59	1.000
New York(a)	—	1.5071 or	1.9125	7.167	1,493.00	2.487	43.258	1.1488	174.65
Paris	7.1255	10.594	3.5768	—	4.815 *	3.721	13.016 *	3.88	3.9795 *
Tokyo	180.35	267.70	77.34	25.11	11.58 *	94.42	327.22 *	92.57	—
Zurich	1.9472	2.89	85.468 *	27.28 *	0.8159 *	34.548 *	4.2528 *	—	1.0808 *
ECU	0.9367	1.4331	2.1714	6.4882	1,077.47	1.6468	44.4739	1.417	148.161
SDR	1.34722	0.74859	2.44476	8.37975	1,298.73	2.365	34.1931	1.2126	205.42

Citations in London and Zurich. Rates in other European centers. New York rates of the cross. (a) Commercial Franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (*) To buy one pound: 211.5188.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.80	Fin. markka	4.2511	Mex. peso	453.00	Soviet ruble	0.7275
Australia $	1.4112	Greek dracr.	144.00	Dutch guilder	2.24	Saudi riyal	3.4225
Austr. schil.	14.35	Hong Kong $	7.8125	Peruv. inti	19.35	Swed. krona	7.32
Belg. fin. fr.	43.17	Indian rupee	12.285	Port. escudo	149.00	*Taiwan $	38.77
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,134.00	Saudi riyal	3.6693	Thai baht	26.445
Canadian $	1.3985	Irish £	0.7722	Sing. $	2.1745	Turkish lira	681.52
Chinese yuan	3.7297	Israeli shek.	1.445	S. Afr. rand	2.139	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	8.573	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2904	S. Kor. won	882.70	Venez. bolivar	17.05
Egypt. pound	1.34	Malay. ringg.	2.6735				

U.K. Sterling: 1.3435 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Internationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (other riyal, dirham); Dunbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

March 27

	Dollar	D-mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 ¾-7 ⅝	4⅝-4¾	4-3¾	11¾-11⅝	10¾-10½	9⅝-10	7 ⅝-
3 months	7⅝-7½	4 ¾-4 ⅝	4-3¾	11¾-11⅝	12¾-12½	9 ⅞-9 ¾	7⅝
6 months	7¾-7½	4 ¾-4 ⅝	3 ¾-3 ½	11 ¾-11 ⅝	12½-12⅜	9 ⅞-9 ¾	7 ⅝
9 months	7 ¾-7½	4 ¾-4 ⅝	3⅝-3½	10⅝-10⅜	11¾-11½	9 ¾-9 ½	7 ⅝
1 year	7 ¾-7 ½	4 ¾-4 ⅝	3¾-n.a.	10⅝-10⅜	10¾-n.a.	9 ¾-9 ⅝	7 ⅝

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, $F, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Mar. 27*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	7	7
Federal Funds	7 7/16	7⅝
Prime Rate	9	9
Broker Loan Rate	8¾	8¾
Com. Paper 90-179 days	7.20	7.30
3-month Treasury Bills	6.33	6.38
6-month Treasury Bills	6.31	6.38
CD's 30-89 days	7.00	6.93
CD's 90-89 days	6.87	6.87
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.25	5.60
One Month Interbank	4.65	4.88
Three Month Interbank	4.65	4.70
Six Month Interbank	4.60	4.70
France		
Intervention Rate	8¾	8¾
Call Money	8¾	8¾
One-month Interbank	8 5/16	8 5/16
Three-month Interbank	8¾	8 3/16
Six-month Interbank	8 1/16	8
Britain		
Base Rate Rate	11½	11½
Call Money	—	11
30-day Treasury Bill	—	11 3/32
3-month Interbank	—	—
Japan		
Discount Rate	4	4
Call Money	5 11/16	5⅝
30-day Interbank	5⅝	5⅝

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits

March 27

1 month	7 ⅝ - 7 ⅜
3 months	7⅝ - 7½
6 months	7 ¾ - 7 ⅝
9 months	7 ¾ - 7 ⅝
1 year	7 ¾ - 7 ⅝

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

March 27

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30-day average yield:	5.94
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	7.05

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

March 27

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	345.30	345.50	+0.50
Luxembourg	342.50	—	+0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	346.38	347.11	+2.80
Zurich	345.45	345.95	+1.55
London	345.50	346.00	+0.30
New York	—	342.60	+1.60

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich morning and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Markets Closed

Most financial markets and banks will be closed Friday in Asia, the Western Hemisphere and Europe for Good Friday. However, markets will be open in Tokyo and Italy.

Flexible IMF Access For Oil Debtors Studied

By Rich Miller
Reuters

TOKYO — Major industrial nations have discussed the possibility of allowing oil-producing debtor nations to make greater use of International Monetary Fund resources in the event of an oil-price collapse, Japanese officials said Thursday.

While most governments believed that the existing system for dealing with Third World debts was adequate to cope with a collapse, they recognized that it might have to be operated more flexibly, the officials said.

The subject was discussed at meetings in London and Paris this month, they added, but still has to be considered by the IMF management.

Access to the fund's general resources by hard-hit debtor nations is currently limited to 110 percent of their IMF quotas in any one year.

But the IMF's interim committee has indicated there could be some exceptions to this enlarged access policy, without laying down any firm rules or guidelines, one official said.

If necessary, the IMF could supplement its general resources with funds from the General Arrangements to Borrow, or make more flexible use of its Compensatory Financing Facility, designed to help developing countries weather a sudden fall in export prices.

Mexico, Venezuela and Nigeria are the three major debtors likely to suffer most from an oil-price collapse, the officials said. They added however that Mexico was probably the only one that might eventually need increased IMF help.

One Japanese official said he and some European colleagues were concerned about the possible impact of the Mexican debt crisis on the U.S. banking system, already weakened by loans to the depressed U.S. energy and agriculture industries.

Japan has backed the so-called Baker debt plan, proposed by U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, which calls for multilateral organizations and commercial banks to extend nearly $50 billion to the Third World's 15 biggest debtors during the next three years.

But Japanese officials discounted press reports that Tokyo was being pressured to provide a greater proportion of this money than it has extended to those debtors in the past.

While Japanese industry will benefit greatly from the collapse in oil and commodity prices, the government would have to increase corporate taxes if it wanted to siphon off profits from the domestic private sector to debtors abroad, the officials said.

How High for the Dow? Some Expect 2,000 by Year's End

By Vartanig G. Vartan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At times, investor preoccupation with the Dow Jones industrial average has been misplaced because its performance was out of step with the rest of the stock market. But in the last six months, as the Dow surged a record 500 points, the market as a whole has followed close behind.

And at least some analysts predict the rise will continue. Greg A. Smith, chief investment officer for Prudential-Bache Securities, said, "We believe that a magic Dow 2,000 is achievable by the end of September."

The granddaddy of market averages, the Dow dates back to 1896, when its original 12 issues contained such now-forgotten names as Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co. Because its current roster of 30 issues contains mostly big-name, *old-line* companies, some critics say the Dow is an inherently flawed gauge of overall market activity.

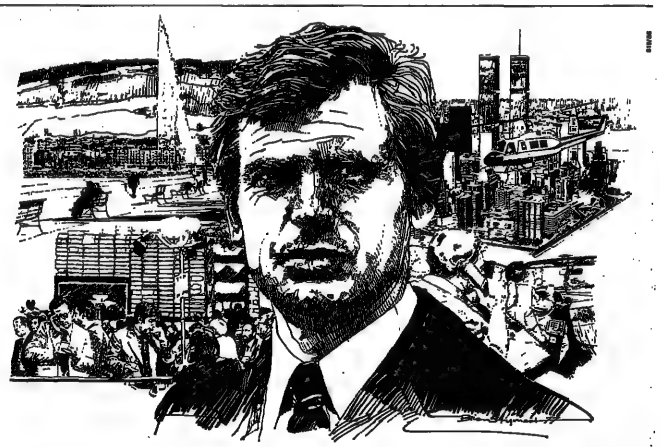
Nonetheless, "the Dow still means 'the market' to most investors, and money managers also keep harking back to it," said Raymond F. DeVoe Jr., strategist for Legg Mason Wood Walker Inc. "A key reason is its historical continuity. A lot of people remember when it first approached 1,000 in February 1966."

On March 20, the Dow closed above 1,800 for the first time — at 1,804.24 — capping a gain of 506.30 points, or 39 percent, since Sept. 20, the biggest six-month point increase in its history. On Thursday it closed at 1,821.72, another record high, up 11.02 points.

Up nearly 30 percent during the same six-month period were two broader measures of the market: the New York Stock Exchange's index of common stocks and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index.

The recent correlation between the Dow's components and the market as a whole reflects several common themes: corporate restructuring, takeover bids, plunging petroleum prices, the dollar's drop in value, skidding interest

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)



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Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
35	22¾	Nova	.36e	.9	11	702	38¾	37¾	38	+1
42	32	NuHor	2.20	5.5		2	40	40	40	
18⅝	7⅞	NYNEX	4.96	6.0	11	1437	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+1⅛

O

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
4	1⅞	OakInd				374	2⅝	2	2	-⅛
30½	27¾	OcciPet	1.62	4.8	9		34	33¾	34	+⅜
29⅝	22⅝	OccidPt	2.20	10.2	3	915e	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	-⅝
27⅞	18⅞	OceanDr	2.12	8.2			26	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
27½	18⅞	OceanPt	2.32	8.4		11	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
39⅞	48⅞	OcciPf	4.50	11.1		2	40½	40½	40½	-1½
18	10½	OcciLef	1.44	12.2			12	10½	10½	-1½
32	24	Odetics	.20	.8	28	102	25	24½	25	+⅝
34⅝	26⅝	Odetics	.20	.6		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅝
3⅞	1⅞	Ogden	1.80	2.5			3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅞	10⅞	OhioEd	1.40	10.3		5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
21⅞	17⅞	OhioEd pf	1.90	10.7			17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
21⅞	17⅞	OhioEd pf	2.04	11.3			18	18	18	-⅛
45⅞	33	OhioEd pf	4.56	10.9			42	41	42	+⅞
9⅞	6⅞	OhioEd pf	1.05	11.1			9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
9⅞	7⅞	OhioEd pf	1.00	11.1			9	9	9	+⅛
33⅞	27⅞	OhioEd pf	3.90	11.3			35	34⅞	34⅞	+⅛
19⅞	14⅞	OhioEd pf	1.90	11.3			17	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
48⅞	34	OhioEd pf	4.56	11.1			41	40⅞	40⅞	+⅛
9⅞	7⅞	OhioEd pf	1.00	11.1			9	9	9

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Managerial Takeover Ordered in Hong Kong

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's banking commissioner said Thursday that he has ordered the managerial takeover of Union Bank to avoid a possible crisis.

Robert Fell said he believes that the bank, Hong Kong's 26th-largest, is solvent, but he added that a rash of withdrawals within the past year has constricted its liquidity.

He said Jardine Fleming & Co., a Hong Kong merchant bank, has been appointed to manage Union and will advise him and Union's board on its possible sale.

Since September, Mr. Fell said, Union's chairman, Oen Yin-choy, has been on medical leave in the United States and six of the bank's 19 directors have resigned.

"There's nobody there in the pilot's seat," Mr. Fell said.

According to Union Bank's most recent available financial statement, it had total capital of 594 million Hong Kong dollars ($76.15 million at current rates) in the year ended Dec. 31, 1984, and deposits of 2.14 billion dollars.

It reported a profit of 1 million dollars in 1984, down from 49 million dollars in 1983.

Mr. Fell said the government has committed a line of credit from its exchange reserve fund to ensure the bank's ability to repay deposits. He said the bank's 12 branches would reopen Tuesday as scheduled after a four-day Easter holiday.

BL Is Pursuing 2 Offers for Its Land Rover Unit

Reuters

LONDON — BL PLC, the British government-owned automaker, said Thursday that it was pursuing two offers for its Land Rover division following the collapse of negotiations with General Motors Corp. of the United States.

The BL board said the remaining contenders were a Land Rover management consortium and the British-based diversified company, Lonrho PLC.

It gave the two contenders until April 15 to confirm or revise their proposals.

The government, under pressure from many of its own supporters to insure that control of BL remained in Britain, announced earlier this week the failure of 18 months of talks with General Motors.

Amdahl Sets Joint Venture

Reuters

TOKYO — Gene Amdahl, president of Trilogy Corp. of the United States, has set up a joint venture with three Japanese partners to import electrical equipment, develop software and facilitate investments by Japanese companies in the United States, a spokesman for one of the partners said Thursday.

KLM Share Issue Is Said to Raise $292.5 Million

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said Thursday that its new issue of 15 million ordinary shares raised 775 million guilders ($292.5 million) at 520.50 a share at a dollar rate of 2.61 guilders. The issue was priced in line with Wednesday's closing price for KLM shares on Wall Street.

KLM said the share sale, which included 3 million shares previously held by the Dutch government, had increased the company's outstanding share capital by 24 percent.

The sale effectively cut the government's holding in KLM to 36.6 percent from 54.8 percent and generated 155 million guilders for the state and 620 million for the airline, KLM said.

KLM announced the issue last month to raise funds for new aircraft and increase the equity base for future borrowing.

Printemps Plans Chain of U.S. Stores

New York Times Service

PARIS — Printemps, the big French department store group, will open its first U.S. store in December next year and plans a chain of similar stores in other major American cities, the company's president, Jean-Jacques Delort, announced Thursday.

Printemps is making its move into the United States in collaboration with Realities Inc., a Denver real estate development company in which Robert O. Anderson, former chairman of Atlantic Richfield Co., is a major shareholder.

Under its agreement with Printemps, Realities Inc. will acquire the exclusive right for 25 years to open stores in the United States bearing the Printemps name. The French group will provide instruction, staff and merchandise for the stores and receive a percentage of sales receipts in return, Mr. Delort said at a news conference in Paris.

Allan S. Reiver, president of Realities Inc., said the Denver Printemps store, like others in the planned chain, would be fairly small, with a sales area of about 65,000 square feet (about 6,000 square meters). Both companies declined to disclose the cost of the project.

Daly's Script For Warner: Steadiness Brings Profit

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Warner Brothers did not release any of the top five films last year, but no one at the studio panicked. It had seven of the next 15 movies, including "Goonies" and "Police Academy II."

Because of that showing, Warner Brothers took in more revenue than any other studio. A year earlier it trailed down second place, although it had only one of the top five films, "Gremlins."

"Warner may not make lots of home runs, but they do hit a lot of triples," said Art D. Murphy, the film expert at Variety, the entertainment industry trade publication. As a result, Warner, founded by the four Warner brothers 68 years ago, is generally considered by industry experts to be the most stable and best-run movie studio in Hollywood.

Indeed, in an era characterized by management shake-ups at most of the top studios, Warner Brothers has held onto veteran production and marketing executives whose relationships with star actors and directors are crucial.

Industry experts give much of the credit for the steady performance to the chairman and chief executive, Robert A. Daly. He joined Warner Brothers in 1981 when Steven J. Ross, chairman of its parent company, Warner Communications Inc., hired him away from CBS-TV. He had helped make the network the leader in the prime-time television ratings with such programs as "Dallas."

Mr. Daly, a low-key executive who eschews the public eye that so many of the industry's leaders seek, is known for his deft hand at managing highly talented, strong-willed creative professionals: He has frequently relied upon the inspiration of others to initiate projects.

As a result, unlike Michael Eisner of Walt Disney Co. and Frank Price of Universal Pictures, Mr. Daly, 49, lacks a reputation as a savvy film picker with an uncanny ability to know what the public will like.

But the Warner team does have that reputation. "The Color Purple," the film based on the best-selling book by Alice Walker, has earned about $30 million in film rentals since December — about twice its cost. (Rentals represent the money the movie studios keep after theater owners have taken their percentage of the box-office gross.)

Last year's successes included such mass-market winners as "Spies Like Us," "Pale Rider," "Mad Max Beyond Thunderdome" and "National Lampoon's European Vacation."

Warner churns out its share of flops, too. "Revolution," starring Al Pacino, has all but disappeared from the American movie scene after being widely panned by the critics. Similarly, "Clan of the Cave Bear" and "Ladyhawke" made only brief appearances.

Even so, David Londoner, a media analyst at Wertheim & Co., noted that "Warner's record of pretax profits is among the highest in the industry." Last year Warner's profit jumped 7 percent to $160 million on $1.2 billion in revenues. Those earnings accounted for 57 percent of operating income at Warner Communications.

That track record was built during a bumpy period at Warner Communications, which was beset by takeover threats and disputes between Mr. Ross and its largest shareholder, Herbert J. Siegel, chairman of Chris-Craft Industries.

Mr. Ross' choice of Mr. Daly reflected the growing trend at movie studios to hire top TV executives. Barry Diller, now chairman of 20th Century-Fox Film Corp., came from television, as did Mr. Eisner and Mr. Price. One reason for this trend is that television executives oversee so many episodes of series that they have more opportunities to gain expertise in the creative and financial aspects of the business.

Mr. Daly has retained most of the key executives in distribution and marketing who were at Warner when he arrived. Although Robert Shapiro, the former head of production, did resign about a year later, he still produces films for Warner. Mark Canton, now president of production, has been at Warner for five years, and Terry Semel, the chief operating officer, has been there a decade.

Maintaining stability is a crucial asset for a film company. Top executives often build important relationships with stars.

"What many people don't understand is that the movie business is all about relationships," said Thomas Pollock, a top entertainment lawyer and partner in Pollock Bloom & Deckom. "There is a limited amount of talent and a lot of money around. The talent gets to choose who they do business with. And that depends on who they like. Warner has shown an ability to nurture those relationships."

Attracting top stars involves more than just good relationships, however. Warner Brothers recently scored a coup in getting Sylvester Stallone to film "Cobra," for instance. But that was only after some delicate maneuvering. Mr. Stallone was coming off the successes of his "Rocky" films and "Rambo," which were made by other companies.

And he was already committed to Cannon Films for its movie "Over the Top," which Warner will distribute. To induce Cannon to rearrange its schedule, Mr. Semel, Mr. Daly's closest associate, proposed that it co-produce "Cobra." That offer served two purposes: It furthered Warner's relationship with Mr. Stallone and its relationship with Cannon. And it gave both companies a share of the profits from Mr. Stallone's coming films.

When Mr. Daly took over at Warner, he quickly consolidated all film operations under Warner Brothers. Before his arrival, Warner Communications had made a number of production arrangements with small companies, such as Orion Pictures and Ladd Co., which reported to the parent company and whose films Warner agreed to finance and distribute. During Mr. Daly's first years, those relationships were ended and Warner Brothers increased its own production.

Because Mr. Daly came to Warner Brothers, he also decided to produce a number of projects that the previous management had shelved. "National Lampoon's Vacation," the predecessor to last year's "European Vacation," was one of these. It eventually grossed $34 million.

Warner's Stellar Showing in 1985

Revenues accruing to distributors from top 20 rentals in United States and Canada through Dec. 31.
Warner total: $142.5 million.

Film	Distributor	Month of Release	Rentals in millions
Back to the Future	Universal	July	$94.8
Rambo: First Blood Part II	Tri-Star	May	80.0
Rocky IV	MGM/UA	November	65.8
Beverly Hills Cop	Paramount	December '84*	50.0
Cocoon	Fox	June	40.0
The Goonies	Warner	June	29.8
Witness	Paramount	February	28.0
Police Academy II	Warner	March	27.2
National Lampoon's European Vacation	Warner	July	26.6
A View to a Kill	MGM/UA	May	25.2
Fletch	Universal	May	23.9
Spies Like Us	Warner	December	23.0
Pale Rider	Warner	June	20.8
The Jewel of the Nile	Fox	December	20.0
Mask	Universal	March	19.9
Brewster's Millions	Universal	May	19.4
Pee-Wee's Big Adventure	Warner	August	18.3
E.T.**	Universal	July	18.0
Mad Max Beyond Thunderdome	Warner	July	17.8
Jagged Edge	Columbia	October	17.5

*Continuing run **Reissue

Source: Variety

The New York Times

Mexico, Venezuela Late In Repayments to BofA

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Mexico and Venezuela are overdue in repaying more than $400 million in loans to BankAmerica Corp., which says plummeting oil prices could force the countries to renegotiate some of their debts.

Problems also may occur with loans to Brazil, according to a report filed by BankAmerica with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. BankAmerica is the second-largest U.S. bank holding company, after Citicorp of New York.

As of Dec. 31, BankAmerica, parent of Bank of America, had $2.7 billion in loans outstanding to Mexico, $1.5 billion to Venezuela and $2.8 billion to Brazil, with the total representing 5.9 percent of the bank's assets.

"Negotiations between lending banks and Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela are continuing. However, various economic factors may result in further deterioration of credits extended by the corporation," BankAmerica said.

The SEC filing added, "The recent sharp decline in oil prices, if sustained for an extended period of time, could adversely affect Mexico and Venezuela's ability to comply with present loan repayment terms."

The price of crude oil has plummeted from $30 a barrel in November to considerably less than $15 a barrel.

In 1985 BankAmerica posted a loss of $337 million, compared with a profit in 1984 of $346 million, mainly because of losses on bad loans.

Britannia Agrees to Purchase MIM Unit From Aetna Life

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC said Thursday that it had agreed in principle to buy MIM Ltd., a British fund-management concern, from Aetna Life & Casualty Co. of Hartford, Connecticut.

Britannia, a financial-services company, did not disclose the price but said further details would be announced shortly. An Aetna spokesman confirmed the Britannia statement but declined to provide details. MIM holds about 13 percent of Britannia's shares.

Last July, Aetna acquired MIM from Midland Bank PLC for $64 million. That purchase was made as part of Aetna's sale to Midland of a 40-percent holding in Samuel Montagu & Co. (Holdings) for $135 million, giving Midland 100 percent of the merchant bank holding company.

MIM has more than £3 billion ($4.4 billion) of funds under management. As of June 30, Britannia Arrow was managing funds totaling £4.8 billion, a large share of them in the United States.

Britannia was reconstructed from the ruins of Slater Walker, a financial conglomerate that collapsed in the mid-1970s.

AMC Asks Increase in Shares

Reuters

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. said Thursday that it had asked its shareholders to authorize an increase in its common shares to 250 million from the current 150 million to increase its flexibility in financing transactions.

COMPANY NOTES

Chrysler Corp. has signed a $44-million contract with an Italian company, Societa Italiana Vetro, to modernize its glass plant in Detroit. SIV is a leading designer and producer of automotive glass-fabricating equipment.

Electrolux AB said its $745-million bid for White Consolidated Inc., the U.S. household-appliance maker, had succeeded. Owners controlling 10.9 million shares accepted the $47-a-share offer, more than the minimum of 8.7 million shares set by Electrolux.

Fokker BV of the Netherlands is considering an "invitation" by Boeing Co. to join a program for a new 150-seat prop-fan powered plane, the Boeing 737, which is due to enter service in 1992.

GATX Corp. rejected Leucadia Inc.'s request for more time to consider acquiring GATX and to work out financing. Leucadia made a cash offer late last month of $544.8 million, or $40 a share, for GATX, one of the largest U.S. aircraft and rail-car leasers.

Générale de Banque SA confirmed plans for a capital increase and said it would raise nominal capital by more than 2.3 billion francs ($319.4 million) through a one-for-six rights issue and the issue of new shares to employees. The rights issue will involve 1.50 million to 1.52 million new shares.

Guinness PLC said that its stake in Distillers PLC reached 49.05 million shares, or 13.5 percent, by Wednesday and that its bid for the company has been extended until April 4.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. has offered to buy all shares it does not already hold in Hotel Marco Polo Ltd. Hongkong Wharf now owns 53.77 million shares, or 42.34 percent, of Marco Polo and has offered to pay 51 cents (6.5 U.S. cents) a share for the shares outstanding.

Hugo Boss AG, a West German menswear producer that floated shares on the bourse last year, said it increased profit and sales in 1985. A letter to shareholders said net profit was higher than 19.8 to 10 million Deutsche marks ($4.3 million) and revenue rose 29.1 percent to 306 million DM.

Seagram Co. and Du Pont Co. renegotiated an accord to limit Seagram's ownership of Du Pont stock through the end of the century.

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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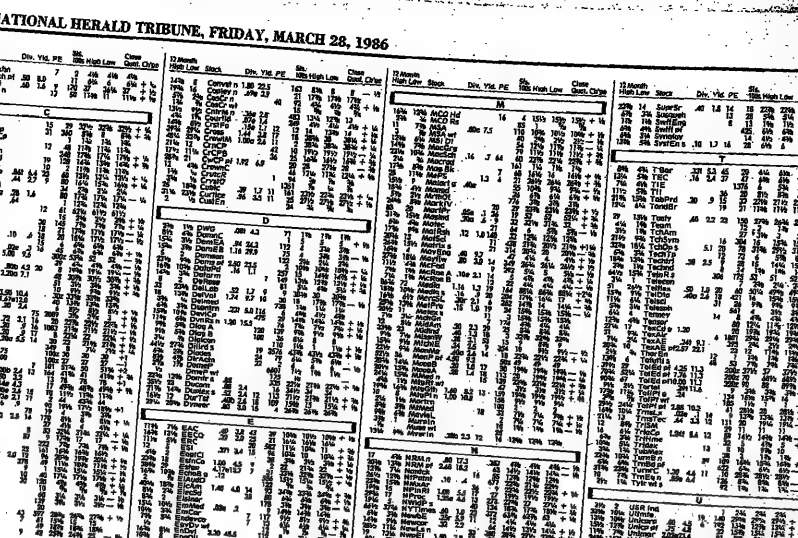

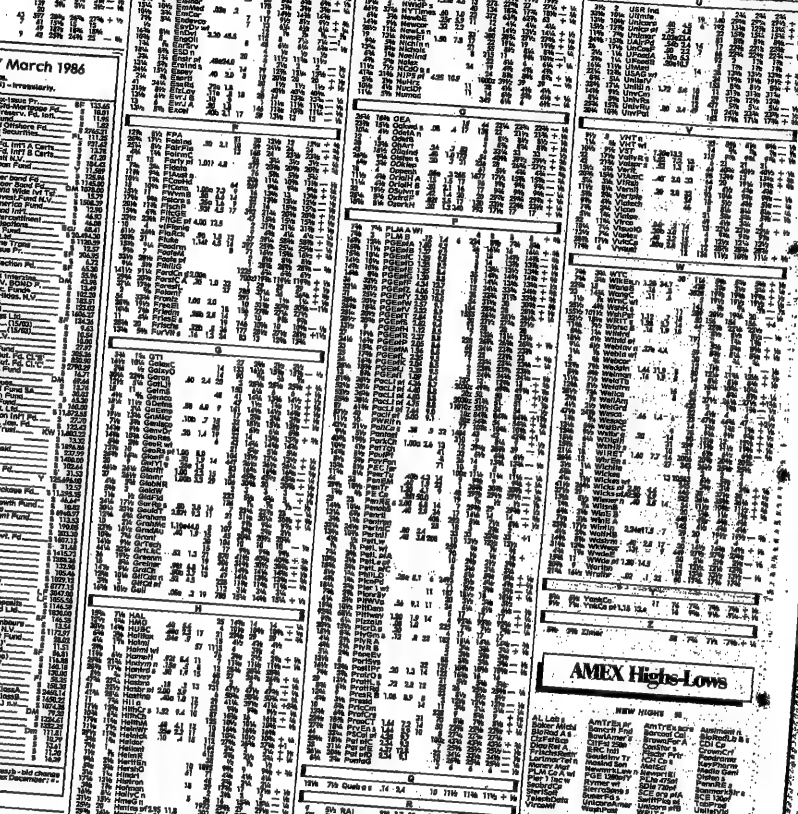

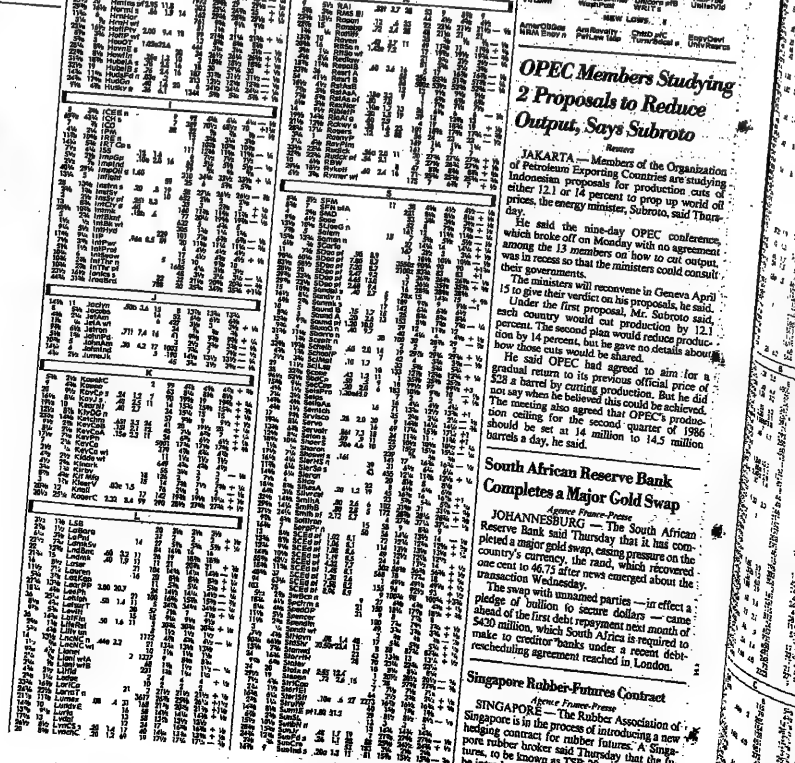

AMEX Highs-Lows

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OPEC Members Studying 2 Proposals to Reduce Output, Says Subroto

Reuters

JAKARTA — Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are studying Indonesian proposals for production cuts of either 12.1 or 14 percent to prop up world oil prices, the energy minister, Subroto, said Thursday.

He said the nine-day OPEC conference, which broke off on Monday with no agreement among the 13 members on how to cut output, was in recess so that the ministers could consult their governments.

The ministers will reconvene in Geneva April 15 to give their verdict on his proposals, he said.

Under the first proposal, Mr. Subroto said, each country would cut production by 12.1 percent. The second plan would reduce production by 14 percent, but he gave no details about how those cuts would be shared.

He said OPEC had agreed to aim for a gradual return to its previous official price of $28 a barrel by cutting production. But he did not say when he believed this could be achieved. The meeting also agreed that OPEC's production ceiling for the second quarter of 1986 should be set at 14 million to 14.5 million barrels a day, he said.

South African Reserve Bank Completes a Major Gold Swap

Agence France-Presse

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Reserve Bank said Thursday that it has completed a major gold swap, easing pressure on the country's currency, the rand, which recovered one cent to 46.75 after news emerged about the transaction Wednesday.

The swap with unnamed parties — in effect a pledge of bullion to secure dollars — came ahead of the first debt repayment next month of $400 million, which South Africa is required to make to creditor banks under a recent debt-rescheduling agreement reached in London.

Singapore Rubber-Futures Contract

Agence France-Presse

SINGAPORE — The Rubber Association of Singapore is in the process of introducing a new hedging contract for rubber futures, A Singapore rubber broker said Thursday that the futures, to be known as TSR-20, would probably be introduced by mid-April.

The International Herald Tribune. Bringing the World's Most Important News to the World's Most Important Audience.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Henderson to Succeed Harvey-Jones as ICI Chief

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC designated Thursday a sober-suited Scotsman to succeed the flamboyant Sir John Harvey-Jones as chairman of Britain's biggest chemical company.

Denys Henderson, 53, an ICI director since 1980, will be the youngest chairman in the company's 60-year history when his appointment takes effect April 1, 1987. For the last 12 months, he will serve as deputy chairman.

Sir John, who will be 62 next month and plans to retire from ICI April 1987 after five years as chairman, said the appointment was being announced a year in advance to leave time for transition.

Mr. Henderson said at press time, "I don't see any great need for change direction dramatically." ICI has been reducing its reliance on commodity chemicals and pursuing growth in specialty chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Euro-Arab Council Picks Saudi Chief

The Supreme Euro-Arab Arbitration Council has elected Salah El-Hejailan, a Saudi lawyer, as its president. Mr. Al-Hejailan is the first Arab to serve as president of the 16-member board, made up of representatives from joint Euro-Arab Chambers of Commerce in Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Portugal, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Euro-Arab Arbitration System serves as a means of resolving disputes between European and Arab parties.

Nomura Securities Co. has opened a representative office in Stockholm which will be responsible for the Nordic region. It is headed by Noritada Ishikawa, who was manager of the capital markets division in the Tokyo head office.

F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. has named A.M. Kessler director of its pharmaceutical division, with worldwide responsibility for the division. He will move to the chemical and pharmaceutical group's head office in Basel, Switzerland, from his post as managing director of Roche Products Ltd. in Britain. He will be succeeded by P.J. Feltner, currently research director.

Nixdorf Computer AG has, as expected, appointed Klaus Luft as chairman of the board, succeeding the company's late founder and chairman, Heinz Nixdorf, who died on March 17. Arno Bohn, 38, was named deputy chairman. Mr. Luft, 44, who has been with the West German computer maker for 19 years and became its vice chairman in 1978, was Mr. Nixdorf's handpicked successor.

AP Bank Ltd., London, has appointed Allan A.S. Rae to its board. Mr. Rae is chairman of the Ciba-Geigy group of companies in Britain and a member of the executive committee of the parent, Ciba-Geigy AG, the Swiss pharmaceuticals group. AP Bank is a unit of Riggs National Bank of Washington.

British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. said David Kinloch will join its board as an executive director at the beginning of April. For the past four years, Mr. Kinloch has been managing director of the Walleni Group, the Hong Kong-based shipping services group.

Bank Mees & Hope NV said Jelle Schrok, general manager of its London branch, is to retire on March 31 and that he will be succeeded by Rutger W.J. Ford, who was manager of corporate banking at the branch.

Amax Inc., the troubled U.S. natural-resources group, said Pierre Gousseland, its chairman, will resign effective March 31, but will continue as a director. He has been chairman since October 1977 and with the company for 37 years. He became chief executive of Amax in May 1977 and held that post until early this year, when he retired but continued to serve as nonexecutive chairman. He was succeeded as chief executive by Allen Born.

De Zoete & Bevan, the London-based stockbroking firm, said Michael F.J. Connors is joining its Tokyo office as head of research from Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. Mr. Connors will become chief representative of its Tokyo office, succeeding Simon K. Grove, who will continue in a senior advisory role to the Barclays de Zoete Wedd group. Upon the incorporation of BZW, the Tokyo representative offices of de Zoete & Bevan and Barclays Merchant Bank will merge and Mr. Connors will then become chief representative of BZW with particular responsibility for equities.

McDonald's Debuts in Rome

(Continued from Page 11)

plained by the fact that its traditional giant-arches trademark will grace its entrance. The facade blend in with the rest of the 16-century buildings that line the tiled cobblestoned piazza.

"Fast food is not altogether a novelty in Italy. The restaurant critic Federico Umberto D'Amato of the prestigious Guida d'Italia maintains that Italy probably invented fast food with street foods such as Neapolitan pizza and precooked pasta that has normally served at traditional *trattorie* cafés or snack bars. "Italy has had its fast foods for centuries," Mr. D'Amato said in an interview. "Every region in Italy has its own varieties because, despite the popular image, many Italians don't go home for big sit-down lunches of pasta and wine but eat light lunches off the streets.

"There is much more variety to our fast food than is to be found in McDonald's hamburgers. That is why I think this is a fad that will soon pass when the novelty wears off about having a real American McDonald's in Italy."

That is something Mr. Babbout is betting against. He hopes to have two other McDonald's operating before the end of the year.

Various fast-food parlors, with names such as Boburg, Benny Burger and Big Burg beat McDonald's to the punch in Rome. But the arrival of McDonald's is seen as the final assault of American fast food in the land of fettucine and lasagna.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

France

Lafarge Coppee

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	17,134	16,286
Profits	764.0	650
Per Share	15.40	8.8

Source Perrier

Year	1985	1984
Profits	317.1	194.4

Singapore

Straits Steamship

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	164.7	159.1
Profits	—	(o)21.04

o: loss.

United States

Avery International

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,076	916
Net Income	71.24	54.2
Per Share	0.88	0.69

9 Months	1985	1984
Revenue	3,235	2,716
Net Income	172.4	150.2
Per Share	2.17	1.93

National Medical Enterprises

3rd Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	1,033	1,061
Net Income	74.4	78.1
Per Share	0.51	0.48

9 Months	1985	1984
Revenue	3,075	3,181
Net Income	172.4	194.2
Per Share	1.44	1.63

Results restated for pooled acquisitions.

Synchrotron To Enhance Research

(Continued from Page 11)

synchrotron radiation for medical imaging to study heart blood vessels, and the radiation might also be used to make computer chips. Today, the intricate patterns for integrated circuits are made in large size, then photographically reduced to fit on a fingernail-sized silicon chip. This process, known as lithography, is limited by the wavelengths of light used in the reduction process, so radiation with shorter wavelengths, such as X-rays, will be needed to make computer chips with even smaller circuit features.

To allow for the use of X-ray lithography in chip production, however, radiation sources must be made small enough and cheap enough for companies to buy their own for installation in their factories. In West Germany and Japan, work has already begun on "table-top" radiation sources.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower in U.S. and Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly lower Thursday in very quiet trading both in Europe and in New York, as foreign exchange markets closed for the long Easter weekend.

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.3308 Deutsche marks, compared with 2.3390 DM at Wednesday's close; at 179.55 yen, compared with 180.00; at 7.1670 French francs, compared with 7.1875, and at 1.9480 Swiss francs, compared with 1.9600.

The British pound closed at $1.4768, a firming from $1.4750 at Wednesday's close.

"The stock and bond markets rallied today, but the foreign-exchange markets were quiet," said Daniel Holland, vice president of Discount Corp. of New York.

Mr. Holland said the dollar, which should remain at current levels through the middle of next week, received some support Thursday on U.S. trade-deficit figures for February. The Commerce Department reported that the merchandise-trade deficit stood at $12.49 billion in February, down from a record $16.46 billion in January and the lowest since October's $12.08 billion.

Analysts said the reduced deficit may be an indication that the weaker dollar is having an impact on the trade flow.

Earlier, in Europe the dollar got only a slight boost above the day's lows from the U.S. trade-deficit figures, dealers said.

It finished at 2.3275 DM in London, down from Thursday's close of 2.3318 DM, and at 179.45 yen, almost unchanged from 179.85.

High British interest rates continued to underpin sterling, dealers said. The pound ended at $1.4830, up from $1.4750.

Dealers reported moderate profit-taking before U.S. trade figures for February were released and said some operators sold dollars to square books for the four-day holiday weekend.

In other European trading earlier in the day, the dollar was fixed at 2.3175 DM in Frankfurt, down from 2.3506 at Wednesday's fixing, and at 7.1325 French francs in Paris, down from 7.228. It closed in Zurich at 1.9473 Swiss francs, down from 1.9605.

(UPI, Reuters, IHT)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	This	Wed.
Deutsche mark	2.3275	2.3318
Pound sterling	1.4830	1.4750
Japanese yen	179.45	179.85
Swiss franc	1.9520	1.9530
French franc	7.1600	7.1600

Source : Reuters

How High for the Dow? Some Expect 2,000 by Year's End

(Continued from Page 11)

rates and brighter prospects for company profits in 1986.

Two of these themes — restructuring and a takeover bid — helped Union Carbide Corp. score the best six-month advance among all the Dow stocks with a gain of 82.3 percent.

Next in line were American Express Co., up 63 percent; Philip Morris Cos., up 62 percent; McDonald's Corp., up 54.5 percent; and Merck & Co., up 53.7 percent.

In the recent surge, only two Dow stocks lost ground: U.S. Steel Corp. fell 21.9 percent; Texaco Inc. dropped 16.3 percent.

Stock market rallies — including one beginning in December 1974, and another in August 1982, when the Dow was more than 1,000 points below its current level — typically start several months before the end of a recession.

But the 500-point sprint of the last six months is remarkable because it has come well into the fourth year of an economic revival.

"The Dow's latest action," said Newton D. Zinder, chief technical analyst for E. F. Hutton & Co., "symbolizes the continuing flight to financial assets — stocks and bonds — and away from hard assets such as precious metals, real estate and collectibles."

The Dow's six-month surge also reflects the growing use of program trading.

What lies ahead for the Dow? Some analysts believe the 2,000-point milestone is achievable.

And some professionals believe that, although the Dow may continue to rise, smaller and more speculative issues, many of them trading over the counter, could outperform the 30 industrials as more individuals enter the market

Others believe the market — and the Dow — needs to pull back to set the stage for further gains this year.

THE EUROMARKETS

Secondary Market Is Firmer; New Issues Slow

By David Ross
Reuters

LONDON — Eurobonds generally closed firmer Thursday, but new-issue volume slowed, as growing confidence that interest rates were set to ease was somewhat muted by reluctance to take positions ahead of the Easter weekend, dealers said.

With the market still underpinned by expectations of lower inflation and oil prices, fixed-rate dollar bond prices firmed enough to spark interest in some of this week's tightly priced issues, bringing them to levels inside total fees.

New-issue activity centered on the sterling, Australian and Canadian dollar sectors.

With fixed-rate dollar bonds rising up to about ⅜ point Thursday, Denmark's $250-million, 7¼-percent, seven-year bonds gained ¼ point, to close at a discount of about 1⅜. Belgium's $300-million, 7¼-percent, five-year bonds rose a similar amount, with both closing inside total fees.

Both were considered tightly priced, and had initially won only fairly lukewarm receptions earlier in the week.

While lower oil prices generally buoyed prices, investor interest in oil company debt remained limited, with Chevron Corp.'s new $300-million, 8⅛-percent, 10-year bonds still quoted outside total fees, at a discount of 2½ bid.

Dealers said the U.S. Federal Reserve's unexpected move to add reserves to the banking system Wednesday, the last day of a banking statement period, buoyed the market in early trading because it was seen as a sign that further interest-rate declines will be encouraged.

But enthusiasm was tempered by investor reluctance to carry large positions during the four-day holiday weekend. Selling by Japanese investors seeking to square books for the March 31 fiscal year-end also kept a cap on price gains.

Sterling Eurobonds, after dipping sharply earlier this week, rose nearly a point Thursday in fairly active trading.

Dealers said that at the week's lower levels, yields on sterling bonds were high enough compared with Eurobonds in other currencies to spark strong investor demand.

As investor concerns over the currency and last week's heavy supply of new bonds abated, borrowers this week launched a total of £330 million in new debt. This included Thursday's £100-million, 9½-percent bonds due 2007 for Land Securities PLC and the £30-million of Ford Credit Canada Ltd.'s 9¼-percent, seven-year bonds.

There was some resistance to sterling issues paying less than 10-percent coupons, but both saw good enough demand to close inside total fees at a discount of 1⅜.

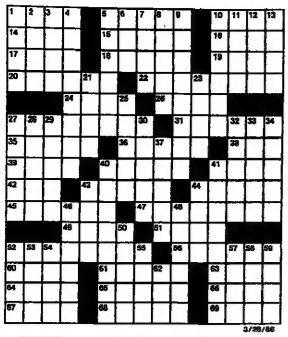
Australian dollar Eurobonds, also offering very high yields, saw strong investor demand, as Thursday's 50-million-Australian-dollar, 13-percent, four-year bond for Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank Finance NV closed at around its issue price.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press.

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend of 10 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the last declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% nonresidence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. n — new issue in the last 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. q — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. ss — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. w — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.



3/28/86

ACROSS

1 Old-timer Summerville
5 Make —— at (try)
10 A Melville captain
14 Cantrell from Sydney
15 Soprano Tetrazzini
16 Majority leader
17 "The weather-glass / Is set at ——": Auden
18 Durocher's nickname
19 "—— my word!"
20 Dwarfed plant
22 "The Swan of Tuonela" composer
24 Novelist Dorothy
26 Pict rival
27 "Goyescas" composer
31 Follow Shays
35 Respiratory sounds
36 Alley goal
38 Pennsylvania is one: Abbr.
39 Gray tome: Abbr.
40 Comic Feldman
41 Garganey
42 Beaver specialty
43 Cairene Nobelist
44 Berchtesgaden retreat
45 Ermines, at times
47 Barflies
48 Fortune
51 Social worker's assignment
52 "Genoveva" composer
56 Solomon built one
60 Biblical kingdom
61 They make a mesh
63 "Thanks ——!"
64 "Rise, happy ——, ..": Tennyson
65 Reticulate
66 Nide
67 Collection of Norse poetry
68 British ——
69 Tiny Archibald

DOWN

1 Hunk of cake
2 "Le Roi d'Ys" composer
3 —— instant (quickly)
4 "Manon" composer
5 Joined
6 —— generis
7 Leaves a pourboire
8 Savory jelly
9 Candle material
10 Grown-ups
11 Navajo's neighbor
12 Baseball family name
13 Shahn and Gazzara
21 Rehan and Huxtable
23 Rebt. ——
25 "Sing —— songs for me": C. Rossetti
27 B.A. holders
28 Attacked
29 Lone Star shrine
30 Pilchard's kin
32 Rhone feeder
33 Step
34 Chaucer creations
37 —— wit
40 "Cavalleria —— " composer
41 "Der Tag des Gerichts" composer
43 Must
44 Chevet
46 Smith booster
48 Kelly and Mink
50 Cypress features
52 Dotted with stars: Her.
53 Divot
54 Exacting
55 Part of N.L.R.B.
57 Appeal
58 Bewildered
59 Major follower
62 I-95, e.g.

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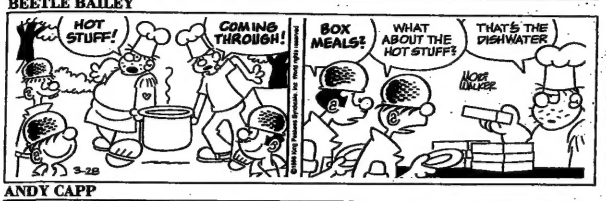
PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

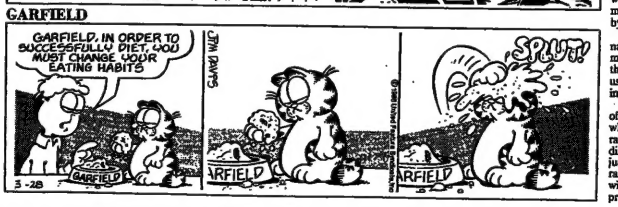


ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



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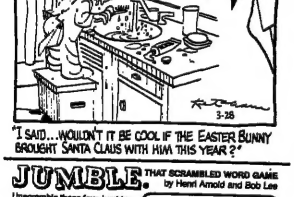
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I SAID...WOULDN'T IT BE COOL IF THE EASTER BUNNY BROUGHT SANTA CLAUS WITH HIM THIS YEAR?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHIRB

FELKA

INJOAD

BISCER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAUVE HOVEL TRIBAL VESTRY
Answer: Could be another name for erosion—SHORE LEAVE

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Alaccio	14	58	10	50	fr
Amsterdam	14	57	6	43	fr
Athens	18	64	14	57	fr
Barcelona	18	64	11	52	fr
Berlin	12	54	3	37	fr
Brussels	13	55	3	37	fr
Bucharest	18	64	10	50	sh
Budapest	14	57	3	37	fr
Copenhagen	4	39	1	34	cl
Costa Del Sol	18	64	11	52	fr
Dublin	11	52	2	36	fr
Edinburgh	9	48	2	36	fr
Florence	16	61	6	43	fr
Frankfurt	9	48	2	36	fr
Geneva	10	50	1	34	s
Helsinki	3	38	-3	27	s
Istanbul	20	68	10	50	r
Las Palmas	22	72	14	57	fr
Lisbon	17	63	8	46	sh
London	11	52	4	39	fr
Madrid	16	61	6	43	fr
Milan	14	57	3	37	fr
Moscow	5	41	-3	27	cl
Munich	10	50	2	36	fr
Nice	17	63	9	48	fr
Oslo	3	38	0	32	sw
Paris	13	55	3	37	fr
Prague	14	57	0	32	cl
Reykjavik	5	41	2	36	sn
Rome	18	64	1	34	fr
Stockholm	4	39	1	34	fr
Strasbourg	12	54	1	34	fr
Vienna	16	61	3	37	fr
Warsaw	9	48	1	34	fr
Zurich	11	52	1	34	s

MIDDLE EAST	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	21	70	1	34	cl
Beirut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Damascus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerusalem	22	72	10	50	sh
Tel Aviv	23	73	8	46	cl

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	26	79	cl
Hong Kong	19	66	17	63	cl
Manila	29	84	17	63	s
New Delhi	31	88	17	63	s
Seoul	11	52	3	37	sh
Shanghai	12	54	9	48	r
Singapore	31	88	24	75	r
Taipei	20	68	14	57	s
Tokyo	17	63	8	46	s

AFRICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	27	81	17	63	sh
Cairo	—	—	9	48	sh
Cape Town	—	—	9	48	sh
Casablanca	—	—	9	48	sh
Harare	—	—	12	54	sh
Lagos	31	88	22	72	sh
Nairobi	—	—	12	54	sh
Tunis	17	63	8	46	sh

LATIN AMERICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	—	—	9	48	ns
Caracas	27	81	16	61	cl
Lima	29	84	19	66	cl
Mexico City	23	73	4	39	fr
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	ns

NORTH AMERICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	-2	28	-10	14	cl
Atlanta	23	73	10	50	cl
Boston	14	57	3	37	cl
Chicago	10	50	-1	30	fr
Dallas	22	72	10	50	cl
Detroit	8	46	1	34	fr
Honolulu	27	81	21	70	sh
Houston	25	77	14	57	sh
Los Angeles	21	70	13	55	fr
Miami	25	77	20	68	r
Minneapolis	1	34	-9	16	sn
Montreal	4	39	-2	28	sn
Nassau	28	82	22	72	sh
New York	14	57	7	45	cl
San Francisco	18	64	12	54	fr
Seattle	13	55	3	37	r
Toronto	9	48	-3	27	fr
Washington	19	66	7	45	sh

OCEANIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	20	68	9	48	fr
Sydney	27	81	22	72	s

cl-cloudy; fc-foggy; h-hot; r-rain; s-sunny; sh-showers; sn-snow; sw-snow showers; t-thunderstorms; w-warm; ns-no report.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 12 — (55 — 3C). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 11 — (52 — 3C). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 13 — (55 — 3C). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 14 — (57 — 7C). PARIS: Rain. Temp. 13 — (55 — 3C). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 18 — (64 — 1C). TEL AVIV: Hot. ZURICH: Rain. Temp. 12 — (54 — 1C). WASHINGTON: Fair. Temp. 22 — (72 — 10C). BEIJING: Cloudy. Temp. 21 — (70 — 9C). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 19 — (66 — 17C). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 34 — (93 — 17C). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 16 — (61 — 3C). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 31 — (88 — 24C). TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 17 — (63 — 8C).

BOOKS

STRANGERS IN THEIR OWN LAND: Young Jews in Germany and Austria Today

By Peter Sichrovsky. Translated from German by Jean Steinberg. 165 pages. $14.95 Basic Books, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A MIXTURE of curiosity and apprehension assails a reader making his way into the remarkable set of interviews that Peter Sichrovsky has put together in "Strangers in Their Own Land: Young Jews in Germany and Austria Today." One is curious as to why the 15 people interviewed would want to live where they do — mainly West Berlin and Vienna.

One is apprehensive that the answers will come too soon and that nothing will be left but the pain that Sichrovsky, a young Austrian Jew living in Berlin, must have exposed if one reaction he cites in his introduction is a fair indication. A journalist told him that reading these interviews was like going to the beach with a friend you had always assumed was normal and happy; for the first time you see him stripped and his body is covered with scars from the neck down.

As the interviews soon reveal, one's curiosity and apprehension are justified, though not in any way that damages the experience of reading "Strangers in Their Own Land." Distilled from nearly 1,000 pages of transcribed tape recordings, these interviews have been painstakingly shaped to reveal a surprising variety of characters and themes. Among those interviewed — none of them without suffering and anxiety, which is why pseudonyms are used throughout — are the children of Jews who remained in Germany throughout the war and the children of Jews who fled and returned.

There are Jews married to Germans, Jews with German lovers, Orthodox Jews and nonobservant Jews, people in their 40s and in their teens, a homosexual and a woman who cannot decide whether to have Jewish or non-Jewish lovers, assimilationists and instruments of revenge on the Germans, a woman who has had her nose fixed, a policeman who has to remember to remove his pistol belt when he visits his mother, who survived a death camp, and a lawyer who contends that he has "an inexplicable sympathy" for German criminals, "the worse the better," though a reader might attribute part of this bias to his parents having illegally saved from the Nazis by Germans who were willing to break the law.

The lawyer describes how his mother survived the war living in Berlin, hidden by the wife of a party official. "Susan," who thought she could have survived the camps, answered a call for "Jewish-looking" volunteers to play the roles of concentration camp victims in a Holocaust film, and after a half hour of grave digging found herself so exhausted that she had bronchitis for three weeks. "Tuvi" talks about the "pure Aryans" who, because of West Germany's anti-discrimination laws, play on the Jewish soccer team he belongs to; it is they who go into the stands to attack spectators yelling anti-Semitic remarks.

Yet for all the variety of their experiences, these people are united in their pain. Almost without exception, they share a watchfulness, an awareness of what they perceive as a subtler form of anti-Semitism in which they are patronized instead of abused, a conviction that inevitably, at some time, the Germans will turn on them; and even a sense that Hitler and his people were victorious. As Sichrovsky puts it in a postscript: "The final solution did take place. The Jewish problem in Austria and Germany can be said to have been solved. We are not the remnant of a Lost World, as an exhibit about the Jews of Vienna was called, we are the sorry remnant of a scuttled world."

Why do they stay, in the mouth of what they perceive to be a monster? If these 13 voices represent the 35,000 Jews remaining in West Germany and Austria — and we have only Sichrovsky's judgment to go on that they are — the answers are not difficult to fathom. Some are disillusioned with Israel, especially after the war in Lebanon (for which, incidentally, they often find themselves congratulated by the Germans: "What a great job you've done on the Arabs!"). Some cannot get rid of their German identity, and a few don't want to. The people here have also been changed by the war," said "Tuvi," the policeman, "and today we are living here in one of the world's greatest democracies."

Sichrovsky saves for last the statement of "Aaron," an Orthodox doctor from Berlin who sees the return to Germany as symbolic for Jewry everywhere. "Returning, coming back and beginning anew, is after all one of the powerful forces of the Jewish tradition. Over the centuries Jews have been returning to the very places that have been the center of their suffering and persecution. They rebuilt what had been destroyed, and through their courage proved that their faith was stronger than all their suffering."

"My life is based on mitzvah" — blessings, good deed — he says later. "Anything else is a joke, a sheer waste of time. Would I still be an Orthodox Jew today if my forefathers hadn't stood by their religion in the face of indescribable difficulties and under all sorts of conditions? Was the Holocaust really so unprecedented as to give Jews the world over the right to condemn other Jews for returning to live in Germany? Would there be any Jews left at all if our forefathers had felt that way?"

For all the pain that "Strangers in Their Own Land" transmits, statements like this lend the book an ultimate note of triumph.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	L	E	F		D	A	G		H	A	D	E	S	
H	O	R	A		O	L	A	F		A	M	I	S	H
A	K	I	N		O	L	E	O		M	O	L	T	O
P	I	C	C	A	D	I	L	L	Y		L	O	U	
			Y	U	L	E		D	E	C	R	Y	P	T
B	I	D		N	E	D		E	A	R	E	D		
I	D	I	O	T		A	R	T	I	F	A	C	T	
B	E	L	L		C	H	E	S	S		E	L	L	A
B	A	L	E	A	R	I	C		O	R	L	O	N	
		P	A	R	E	S		E	S	P		Y	D	S
P	R	I	N	C	E	S		S	T	A	M			
I	O	C			P	I	C	C	A	L	I	L	L	I
P	O	K	E	S		M	O	O	R		D	E	A	N
I	N	L	E	T		G	O	R	E		R	A	N	T
T	E	E	N	Y		P	T	S		E	R	G	O	

3/28/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MAJOR improvements in bidding often take a long time to become standard practice. An example is the weak two-bid that as devised more than a half a century ago by Charles Van Vleck.

Today it is the norm in tournament play, but here are still may social players who cling to the Ely Culbertson theory and use all two-bids as game-forcing.

One of the main advantages of the weak two-bid appears when two-bidder's partners raises directly to game. It is difficult for the opponents to judge what is going on: the raise may be based on a misfit with high cards, or be a weak pre-emptive move with a few cards in the opener's suit. Or it may be a bit of both, as in the diagramed deal.

North and South, were en route to victory, but West had a clear-cut double of two spades but had to guess on the next round when North raised to four spades. He doubled again, and East had to pass, hoping that his heart queen would contribute to the defense.

Three rounds of diamonds were led and South ruffed. He played clubs, ruffing the third round in his hand, and led the spade ten. This endplayed West, who was forced to break the heart suit. South played low from the dummy and his contract was safe.

West was left to discover in the post-mortem that he should have cashed the spade ace early, thus avoiding the endplay.

NORTH
♠ Q 6 5 4
♥ A J 7 5
♦ 3 2 10 8
♣ A K 2

WEST
♠ A
♥ 10 8 6 3
♦ 9 6 5 4
♣ J 6 5 4 3

EAST
♠ K 8
♥ Q 9 4 2
♦ A K Q J
♣ Q 9 8 7

SOUTH (D)
♠ 10 7 3 2
♥ K 6 3
♦ 7 3 2
♣ 10 6

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ♠	Dbl.	4 ♠	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse March 27

(Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	365	364
ACF Holding	74.50	74.50
Ahold	103.50	103.50
Akzo	176.80	180
Amev	300	299
Amro	77	77.50
A'Dam Rubber	11	11.00
Amro Bank	104.20	105
BVG	238	240
Buehrmann T	145.30	143
Calvinist Mdg	1,400	1,400
Elsevier-NDU	190.50	190.50
Fokker	29	29
Gist Brocades	220.50	223
Heineken	378.40	378.40
Hoogovens	54.40	54.40
KLM	53.70	53.40
Nedlloyd	82.70	82
Nat Nedar	76.50	77
Nedfoto	178.50	178.50
NIKB	209	208.50
Oce Van der G	242	242
Pakhoed	65.70	65.70
Philips	44.30	44.30
Robeco	91.40	92.20
Rodamco	145.40	141
Rolinco	91.40	92.40
Roreria	92.40	92.70
Royal Dutch	191.20	189.80
Unilever	414	410
Van Ommeren	30.70	30.50
VMF Stork	302.50	304
Wolt	76.60	63.5

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index : 263.30
Previous : 261.30

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3450	3420
Bekaert	17010	N.Q.
Cockerill	164	165
Cobepa	4000	4010
EBES	2000	2020
GB-Inno-BM	5180	5170
GIB	2080	2020
Gevaert	5990	6000
Hoboken	7300	7290
Interbrew	2970	2980
Kredietbank	2970	2970
Petrofina	7150	7150
Soc Generale	2170	2200
Solvay	6300	6500
Traction Elec	4000	3980
UCB	7110	7200
Ugine	2710	2710
Vieille Montagne	4030	4030

Current Stock Index : 390.67
Previous : 394.05

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
ABC	322	324.50
Allianz Vers	2340	2340
BASF	203	210
Bayer	226.50	227
Bmw	400	400
Bow. Hyna bank	239	239
Brown Vergleichsbank	270	270
BSL	390	390
Bvr-Bank	427	427
BAW	246	240
Commerzbank	222.50	224.50
Cont Gummi	226.50	226.50
Daimler-Benz	1223.0	1224
Degussa	481	486.50
Deutsche Babcock	228.50	229
Deutsche Bank	824	811.50
Dresdner Bank	426	434
GHH	383	298.50
Hapag-Lloyd	185	185
Hochtief	380	380
Hoechst	214.50	216
Horten	384	381.50
Kali & Salz	184	181.50
Karstadt	225	225.50
Kaufhof	229.50	229
Kloeckner H-D	312	312
Linde Wiesbaden	410	410
Mannesmann	223.50	225
Mueller Munich	3750	3750
Nixdorf	634	635
Preussag	311	311
Reemtsma	1210	1200
Rheinmetall	276.50	276.50
RWE	239	239.50
Schering	N.Q.	429
Siemens	595	599
SEL	222.50	225.50
Thyssen	100.30	100.50
Veba	243.50	245
Vereinswerk	360.50	362.50
Volkswagen	352.50	355
Zellstoff	231	230

Commerzbank Index : 2085.90
Previous : 2088.20

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	18.60	18.70
Cheung Kong	18.60	18.25
Chinese Light	15.30	15.30
Green Island	7.60	7.60
Hong Kong Bank	43.25	43
Hong Kong Land	9.75	9.75
Hongkong Tel	13.90	13.90
HK Electric	8.40	8.40
HK Realty A	9.60	9.70
HK Hotels	33.25	33.25
HK Land	5.95	5.95
HK Shang Bank	7.70	7.65
HK Telephone	7.45	7.40
HK Yaumatei	2.325	3.40
HK Wharf	4.25	4.25
Hutch Whampoa	25.50	25.25
Hysan	9.85	9.85
Jardine	11.70	11.60
Jardine Sec	12.80	12
Kowloon Motor	9.45	9.60
Mandarin Hotel	3.45	3.45
New World	5.65	5.65
Shell Pears	1.60	1.60
Sino Land	1.45	1.45
Sun Hung Kai	34.50	35
Tai Cheung	5.50	5.50
Wing On Co	1.35	1.35
Winsor	4.50	4.50
World Int'l	2.175	2.175

Hang Seng Index : 1825.94
Previous : 1838.88

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1145	1145
Anglo American	32.50	32.50
Anglo Am Gold	73.00	73.00
Barlows	15.75	15.75
Bil-vac	1.60	1.55
Buffels	3.60	3.60
De Beers	13.65	13.80
Driefontein	24.25	24.25
Gencor	3.75	3.65
GFSA	4.25	4.20
Harmony	3.60	3.60
Hartebeest Steel	19.50	19.50
Kloof	27.75	27.50
Nedbank	23.50	23.50
Rustplat	3.60	3.75
S.A. Breweries	19.50	19.50
St Helena	2.60	4.20
Vaal Reefs	7.40	7.10
Welkom	2.15	2.10

Johannesburg Stock Index : 1462.70
Previous : N.A.

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	314½	314½
Allied-Lyons	330	333
Amgo Am Gold	97.50	98
Ass Brit Foods	348	348
Ass Dairies	170	170
Bass	895	918
B.A.T.	852	854
Beecham	391	391
BICC	185	185
Blue Circle	435	436
BOC Group	383	384
Boots	213	213
Bowater Indus	358	358
BP	535	537
Brit Telecom	1,000	1,000
Brit Aerospace	273	273
Brit Land	353	353
BTR	470	472
Cadbury Schw	275	275
Cable Wireless	670	665
Carlton Comm	1,000	1,000
Charter Cons	233	233
Commercial U	257	257
Cons Gold	488	488
Courtaulds	214	214
Dixons	271	271
De Beers	710	700
Distillers	217	217
Driefontein	317½	317
Elbron	187	187
Englo Sl Ged	611½	611½
GEC	170	170
Gen Accident	575	577
GKN	342	342
Glaxo	10 10	10
Grand Met	395	395
GUS	703	708
Guinness	323	323
Hanson	175	175
Harrods	690	690
Hill Samuel	147	147
Hoover	451	451
Land Securities	715	715
Legal General	747	747
Lloyds Bank	440	440
Lonrho	276	276
Lucas	270	270
Mark-i and Sp	213	213
Marks & Sp	213	213
Midland Bank	384	383
Nat West Bank	423	423
P and O	548	553
Pilkington	1.65	1.65
Plessey	217	217
Prudential	712	712
Racal Elect	180	182
Rank Org	399½	399½
Reed	563	562
Reed Intl	375	374
Reuters	1,000	1,000
Royal Dutch £	49 19/16	49 3/16
RTZ	717	720
Sainsbury	275	275
Scapa Ind	170	170
Sears Holdings	127½	125
Shell	1,070	1,065
STC	149	150
Std Chartered	348	348
Storehouse	342	348
Sun Alliance	333	333
Tate and Lyle	633	633
Tesco	223	223
Thorn EMI	688	691
T.I. Group	591	591
Tomkins	188	188
TSB	192	192
Unimar	173	173
Unilever £	13 13/32	13 7/32
United Biscuits	246	246
Vickers	402	403
Wesfarmers	2.60	2.61

F.T. 30 Index : 1295.00
Previous : 1286.40
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1440.20
Previous : 1433.90

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	37900	37600
Cementeria	7300	7070
Cir	2500	2500
Cred Ital	1990	2030
Fiat Priv	14500	14500
Fiat Risp	14500	14500
Finmeccanica	1390	1390
Generali	120000	119500
Italcementi	80000	79500
Olivetti	11400	11500
Pirelli	4350	4370
Rinascente	14000	14020
Sasib	1630	1700
Sip	2100	2100
Sirti	7500	7500
Italcementi	80000	79500
Snia BPD	2450	2450
Sofid	2500	2500
Pirelli	2500	2500
Olivetti	11400	11500
Stet	1590	1590

MIB Current Index : 1548
Previous : 1525

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	479	477
Alsthom Atl	127	127.50
Av Dassault	118.10	N.A.
Bancaire	725	729
BIC	645	N.A.
Bouygues	1169	N.A.
Bouygues	1169	N.A.
Carrefour	3300	3350
Cdf Chimie	1180	1180
Chargeurs	695	N.A.
Cofiroute	512	N.A.
CGE	365	N.A.
Dumez	185.5	N.A.
Eff Aquitaine	124	124
Elf Sanofi	1145	N.A.
Eram	1180	N.A.
Esso Essu	1210	N.A.
Europe 1	1320	1329
Fr Cabotage	1250	1250
Lafarge Cop	1000	1000
Lagardere	1210	1210
Legrand	3110	N.A.
L'Oreal	2390	2400
Marine Wpt	1670	N.A.
Matra	1000	N.A.
Merlin	1420	N.A.
Michelin	1220	N.A.
Moet Hennessy	2325	2370
Moulinex	38	38
Occidentale	155	155
Pernod Ric	1000	1000
Perrier	775	875
Peugeot	1115	1120
Pricinemas	607	635
Radiotechn	1275	1275
Rodouto	2450	2430
Saint Louis	1000	1000
Sanofi	700	N.A.
Sch Ressanol	1275	N.A.
Telemecanique	2550	N.A.
Transport CGF	1000	N.A.
Talbot	332	N.A.

CAC Index : N.A.
Previous : N.A.

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cold Storage	3.50	3.25
City	4.70	4.65
Fraser Neave	4.40	4.40
Haw Par	1.90	1.90
Hongkong Land	1.50	1.50
Malayan Banking	3.75	3.75
Metro	1.50	1.50
OUE	N.A.	1.30
OUB	4.10	4.10
Sembawang	1.30	1.30
Sime Darby	1.70	1.70
Singapore Land	N.A.	3.20
Stars Prem	N.A.	2.60
Straits Trading	4.05	4.05
S1 Trading	2.80	2.81
Wearne	1.10	1.10
United Overseas	6.77	6.70

Singapore Stock Index : 394.65
Previous : 397.70

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	195	197
Alfa Laval	249	253
Astra	350	349
Atlas Copco	237	240
Billerud	250	250
Electrolux	244	244
Ericsson	264	264
Esselte	250	250
Handelsbanken	250	250
Incentive	236	235
Industrivarden	250	250
Sandvik	232	232
Skandia	118	118
SKF	155	157
Stora/Kopparberg	250	250
Volvo	250	250

Affärsvärlden Index : 1742.28
Previous : 1729.30

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.30	3.45
BHP	4.39	4.44
Bond	3.20	3.15
Consolidated	3.47	3.45
Coles Myer	3.50	3.50
Comalco	2.45	2.55
CRA	2.75	2.80
CSR	3.18	3.10
Elder's	3.10	3.10
Fosters Int	3.35	3.35
Goldfields	2.75	2.75
Hardies	1.70	1.65
MIM	1.35	1.40
Nat Aust Bank	4.40	4.40
News Corp	9.50	9.50
N Broken Hill	1.80	1.80
Pioneer	2.90	2.90
Pacific Trust	3.20	3.20
Qantas	3.10	3.10
Santos Motor	2.60	2.60
Western Mining	3.85	3.75
Westpac Banking	3.10	3.10
Woodside	1.87	1.88

All Ordinaries Index : 1126.60
Previous : 1130.40

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	371	365
Asahi Chemical	365	365
Bank of Tokyo	1810	1810
Canon	1410	1410
Casio	1040	1040
Citizen	1040	1040
Dai Nippon Print	1140	1140
Daiwa House	1170	1170
Daiwa Securities	1000	1000
Fujitsu	1170	1170
Full Sank	1320	1320
Fuji Photo	1970	1940
Hitachi	775	742
Honda Motor	1090	1090
Ito Yok

SPORTS

Ohio State Wins NIT In Beating Wyoming

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — If Ohio State had played this way sooner, Eldon Miller might still be the Buckeyes' coach.

They won college basketball's 48th National Invitation Tournament on Wednesday night, beating Wyoming, 73-63, in Miller's final game before his firing went into effect.

I didn't say goodbye to them. I didn't say goodbye to friends," Miller said afterward. "But next year, they won't have a bigger fan than Eldon Miller.

"It's not like I'm going to the prison or outer space: I'm going to northern Iowa."

Miller was dismissed Feb. 3, but was told he could complete the season at Ohio State. In the meantime, he was hired to coach at Northern Iowa next year, and Gary Williams agreed away from Boston College for the Ohio State job.

The Buckeyes completed the regular season at 14-14, yet managed to draw an NIT bid.

Victories over Ohio University, Texas, Brigham Young and Louisville put the Buckeyes pulled together at Madison Square Garden.

Last time to give Miller a memorable going-away present and a 14 record in his final years.

In the consolation game, Louisiana Tech beat Florida, 67-62.

Dennis Hopson, Ohio State's junior guard, scored 26 points, once for nine straight shots from the line. He keyed a 12-2 spurt late in the first half that put the Buckeyes in control. Brad Sellers, a senior 7-footer (2.13 meters), added 17 points and 12 rebounds. He was voted most valuable player in the tournament.

"It's obvious we all wanted to win the game for him," the Buckeyes' Jerry Francis said of Miller. "It's a shame what happened to him."

"He's a nice guy," Sellers said. "We all realize the truth about the coaching profession."

Sellers said that "it was good for us as a team that he got another job real quick. We were able to concentrate on the games and try to win — and we did."

Miller, 47, has been at Ohio State for 10 years under one-year contracts, compiling a 176-118 record that included four appearances in the NCAA tournament, three in the NIT and just one losing season. But he wanted a multi-year contract and Ohio State officials declined, although they gave Williams a five-year agreement.

In 24 years as a head coach at Wittenberg College, Western Michigan and Ohio State, Miller compiled a 404-241 record.

Wyoming, which finished 24-12, jumped to a 12-6 lead paced by their 6-4 sophomore, Fennis Dembo, who finished with 27 points and seven rebounds.

But with Hopson hitting from the outside and Sellers working inside, the Buckeyes took the lead at 19-18 midway through the half and moved to 29-22.

Wyoming trailed by 35-28 at intermission and cut the margin to four points early in the second half. But Eric Leckner, their high-scoring center, drew his fourth foul two and one-half minutes into the period and had to come out of the game. He finished with six points.

Wyoming's coach, Jim Brandenburg, who started five sophomores, said his team wore down and lost its direction as Ohio State surged.

"It seems we lost a little poise with our youth and did not execute," he said.

In the consolation game, Willie Bland scored 23 points for Louisiana Tech.

Louisiana Tech, which finished 20-14, held Florida, 19-14, without a basket for more than six minutes late in the second half. *(AP, UPI)*

Eldon Miller, the fired Ohio State coach, was carried off the floor by his players after they won the NIT title.

Counting the Chips, Louisville Has Best Hand

NBA Scouting Director Assesses Semifinal Teams in NCAA Tournament

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Duke guard Johnny Dawkins "can get his shot anytime he wants." Kansas forward Danny Manning is "the best all-around player in the country — not the best player but the best all-around player." Louisville has "the most talent," and Louisiana State forward John Williams is "as great an individual talent as anybody in the Final Four" that were to gather Saturday in Dallas for the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament semifinals.

Those assessments come from Marty Blake, the National Basketball Association's scouting director. His projection of immediate or eventual first-round draft choices from the Final Four often have created a familiar formula: The team with the most blue-chip players will win the NCAA title.

That formula did not prove out in last year's championship game. Villanova, with only one blue-chipper, Ed Pinckney, now of the Phoenix Suns, stunned Georgetown, which had five blue-chippers, notably center Patrick Ewing, now with the New York Knicks. But if the formula holds this year, Monday night's championship game looms as a toss-up between Duke and Louisville, each with three projected blue-chip players.

Duke has Dawkins, 6-foot-8 (2.03-meter) forward Mark Alarie and 6-10 freshman forward Danny Ferry, while Louisville has 6-9 center Pervis Ellison, Billy Thompson and Milt Wagner.

Kansas has two sure NBA first-round choices: all-America Manning, a sophomore forward, and Greg Dreiling, the senior center. The Jayhawks also have two players likely to be second-round choices if not late first-round picks: 6-6 guard Calvin Thompson and 6-5 forward Ron Kellogg.

If the team with only one blue-chipper were to win this time, as Villanova did a year ago, it would be LSU with the 6-8 Williams. As the surprise team of the Final Four, the Tigers are in Dallas with successive upsets of Memphis State, Georgia Tech and Kentucky.

> **Louisville and Duke each have three blue-chip players in the NCAA tournament, says the NBA's Marty Blake, but 'Louisville's got guys who can really run.'**

"Louisville has three potential first-round choices," Blake said. "Their center, Pervis Ellison, is only a freshman but he plays much bigger than his height. When he comes out in three years, he will go very, very high in the first round. And then there are the two seniors who will be first-round choices this year: Thompson, the 6-7 forward, and Wagner, the 6-5 guard.

"In this year's tournament, Thompson has played as well as anybody. He's a good player who's playing for a coach, Denny Crum, who turns out good players. Wagner is a big guard who can handle the ball, who's a very good passer and who can cut off the passing lanes on defense. Louisville's got guys who can really run. They've got nine guys who were considered blue-chip prospects coming out of high school."

Against that array of Louisville talent, Williams will be trying to help LSU create another upset.

"Had John declared for the NBA draft two years ago, several teams would have taken him," Blake said. "Last year I thought John played to half his ability, especially on the road. This year he had the chicken pox early but now he's LSU's premier player. He can play outside, he can handle the ball, he can rebound. He's what I call a big-time player."

Blake said that Manning, of Kansas, is "the first 6-11 player who probably could play every position. Not that he's going to be a pro guard, but he could be. He might be the No. 1 choice in two years. The thing about him is that when Kansas needed him against North Carolina State in the Midwest Regional final Sunday, he took over the game.

"Dreiling is a certain first-rounder this year. At 7-1, he runs the court decently, he's a good outlet passer and he's a great hook-shooter. The hook is the only unstoppable shot in basketball, but hardly anybody takes it anymore. But this kid takes it. And he makes it."

Of those expected to be early choices in this year's NBA draft, Dawkins is the only one on a Final Four team.

"If the draft were tomorrow," Blake said, "Brad Daugherty, the North Carolina center, would probably be the first choice. But there's Kenny Walker of Kentucky, Len Bias of Maryland, Chuck Person of Auburn, Del Curry of Virginia Tech and Dawkins, plus maybe Walter Berry of St. John's and whoever else might decide to come out early. Dawkins has great speed and quickness. Because of that, he's one of the few who can get his shot anytime he wants. He reminds me of Lenny Wilkens."

Blake should know. Once the general manager of the St. Louis Hawks, he drafted Wilkens, as he once drafted Bob Ferry, now the Washington Bullets' general manager and the father of Danny Ferry, the freshman reserve who plays for Duke.

"Duke's big forward, Mark Alarie, is another sure first-rounder this year. He's a hard worker who can shoot the stationary jumper and who can defend his position himself. Some people say he can't do this or he can't do that. But let's look at what a guy can do. And what this kid can do is play with heart, he's a very good jump-shooter and he'll battle you.

"The other Duke forward, David Henderson, should be an early second-round choice."

As for which team will succeed Villanova as the NCAA champion, Blake would not say. But he seemed to like Louisville's chances.

"Louisville has the most talent," he said. "And a good coach."

Oxford Crew Seeks to Keep a Grip on Race

By Samuel G. Perry
United Press International

LONDON — Cambridge University will be striving on Saturday to break Oxford's record 10-year hold on the University Boat Race. And Ladbroke's, the bookmaker that sponsors the race, has rated England's oldest rowing rivals even, at 6-5 odds.

"There's definitely a lot of pressure. You definitely don't want to be the first crew to lose in 10 years," said Chris Clark, Oxford's 209-pound (95-kilogram) six-seat from Newport Beach, California.

"If anything," said Clark, "it'll make us row harder."

Cambridge, on the other hand, has made yet another attempt to revamp its rowing program in an effort to win the 132d edition of the race on the 4-mile, 374-yard (6.78-kilometer) tidal course that runs in an S-shape from Putney to Mortlake.

Both crews have been preparing for two weeks on the Thames tidewaters. But so far, none of the test pieces between the two rowing giants, and visiting international and national squads, has demonstrated a conclusive advantage for either side.

Oxford's unprecedented winning streak has been largely attributed to the aggressive training regimen brought in by Dan Topolski, the 40-year-old coach, as part of a reorganization of the club in the early 1970s.

A two-time Old Blue member of the Oxford boat, Topolski was so confident of a victory in last year's running that, before the race, he published a book on beating the previous record of nine triumphs that Oxford set from 1890 to 1898. The 1985 race turned out, however, to be one of the closest in recent times.

This year, Topolski may be less brash in his prognosis, but he does not believe that Cambridge's efforts to build up its program have by any means led to that university putting an unbeatable boat in the Thames.

"Cambridge has attempted to reorganize their set-up three or four times," Topolski said this week. "All through the time we have been winning."

"We've been producing a race that has gone up and up in standard because the competition is so hot," the Oxford coach said. "This year they rethought their system again and again produced a very fast crew."

Cambridge's hopes for a reprieve from the doldrums revolve around Neil Campbell, who coached Canada's Olympic eight to an impressive gold medal at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

"The last 10 years, that's history," Campbell said. "The organization that has gone into this year has been much better than previous years. There's been a lot for the crew to do in the eight and they've much fitter than they have been."

Campbell has introduced the international standards of training that have given the Oxford crews a boost in recent years, and challenged the Cambridge rowers to lengthen their strokes, adding a strong follow-through to their finishes.

"In the past, too much stress was put on prettiness and finesse and its pretty hard to look pretty when you're pulling your buns off," the Cambridge coach said.

But Topolski doubts that the new style will help Cambridge prevail. "We're looking for the most economical way of rowing and my feeling is that Cambridge is perhaps not as economical," he said.

In a race before which both crews acknowledge they have yet to reach their full potential, it may be the determination and the experience of the handful of international rowers that will make the difference.

The most experienced man in the race is John Pritchard, the 28-year-old Cambridge stroke who was a member of Britain's 1981 World Champion eight.

"This weekend I feel I can make a difference. It's this one that's eluded me and it's the last race for me," he said.

Oxford may yet have a slight advantage as a heavier crew, seven pounds per person heftier than Cambridge's crew. One of Cambridge's crew, Carole Burton, the third woman to cox in the Boat Race, weighs in at 17 pounds lighter than Oxford's Andy Green.

But it is the unpredictability of the surly course, which has sank boats five times since the race started at Henley in 1829, that has lent mystique to the contest throughout its history.

This year's battle to the finish line at Mortlake, where Prince Edward will award the Ladbroke trophy, may prove the tightest yet.

■ **Sponsor May Withdraw**

Ladbroke's, the leisure and betting-shop company, is considering whether to pull out as sponsor of the race after 10 years, The Associated Press reported Thursday from London.

Gerald Green, managing director of the credit and betting division of Ladbroke Group PLC, said a decision might be taken Saturday.

He said the company, which is putting up about £70,000 ($103,500) to sponsor the event this year, had sometimes not gotten full value for its money.

"What I think is unfair is that especially in the more prestigious newspapers, the race is called 'The Boat Race,'" he said. "They don't like to see the tradition spoiled by sponsorship."

Ladbroke's is the first sponsor in the history of the race.

France's Jean Tigana, right, and Argentina's Claudio Borghi fight for the ball during France's 2-0 victory.

France's Touré Will Miss Cup Due to Injury

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France's satisfaction at beating Argentina in a warm-up match for the World Cup was dulled Thursday after José Touré, their exciting forward, said he would have surgery and miss the tournament.

Touré, 24, sat out the match Wednesday night, which France won, 2-0, after he tore knee cartilage in a UEFA Cup game last week between his Nantes club and Inter Milan.

The World Cup starts May 31 in Mexico, and Touré said Thursday that he would need at least two months therapy before he could resume training.

"I don't want to be a dead-weight for the national team," he said. "I also think it's wise not to risk the rest of my career."

In other matches, Spain beat Poland, 3-0, in Cadiz, Spain; England stopped the Soviet Union, 1-0, in Tbilisi; Scotland scored a 3-0 victory over Romania in Glasgow; Italy came from behind to defeat Austria, 2-1, in Udine, Italy; and Northern Ireland drew, 1-1, with Denmark in Belfast.

In Paris, Jean-Marc Ferreri and Philippe Vercruysse scored. *(UPI, AP)*

Andrew Toney

Toney's Ailment Pains the 76ers

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Andrew Toney, the Philadelphia 76ers' guard who has had stress fractures in his feet and played in 46 games this season, was activated on Wednesday, then threatened with suspension without pay.

The team's owner, Harold Katz, said two doctors had declared Toney to play and "if he doesn't play, we're suspending him." Toney has a $4.72 million contract through 1991-92.

His lawyer, Bob Wright, said, "If they try to do this, I would like the . . . out of them."

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	59	13	.819	—
Philadelphia	36	36	.500	23
Washington	32	38	.479	26½
New Jersey	25	39	.373	32
New York	22	51	.301	39½

Central Division

Milwaukee	50	23	.685	—
Atlanta	40	31	.563	9½
Detroit	41	32	.562	9
Cleveland	37	35	.514	12
Chicago	25	46	.352	23
Indiana	22	49	.310	26½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Houston	46	28	.616	—
Denver	42	31	.591	3½
Utah	37	33	.529	6½
Dallas	36	36	.514	7½
San Antonio	31	42	.425	13
Minnesota	23	49	.319	21

Pacific Division

L.A. Lakers	56	17	.767	—
Portland	36	38	.486	20½
Seattle	37	43	.463	22
Phoenix	29	45	.392	26
L.A. Clippers	26	49	.350	29
Golden State	24	47	.338	29

(x-clinched playoff berth)
(y-clinched division title and playoff berth)
(z-clinched conference title)

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 99, Dallas 91
Washington 103, Indiana 97
Houston 122, Denver 114
Utah 116, Sacramento 105
Portland 127, Phoenix 114
L.A. Clippers 103, Golden State 101

Atlanta 98, Cleveland 95
Detroit 103, Chicago 102
Milwaukee 121, New Jersey 93
San Antonio 107, Seattle 104
L.A. Lakers 127, New York 114

Mitchell 9-22 0-0 18, Robertson 5-12 5-6 15; Benjamin 7-13 4-4 18, Maxwell 4-8 7-9 15, McJohnson 6-14 2-4 13, Rakestraw; San Antonio 32 (Gervin 8). Assists: San Antonio 27 (Gervin 6); Los Angeles 22 (Worthington 7). Assists: San Antonio 27 (Gervin 6); Los Angeles 22 (Nixon 8).

Milwaukee	34	36	26	25—121
Boston	36	34	32	26—128

Bird 11-19 11-11 36, Johnson 9-14 11-13 27; Cummings 13-27 5-6 31, Maxwell 7-15 11-12 26. Rebounds: Milwaukee 41 (Cummings 10); Boston 48 (Bird 12). Assists: Milwaukee 30 (Pressey 7); Boston 26 (Bird, Johnson 6).

NIT Tournament

FIRST ROUND

March 11

Texas Christian 74, Mississippi 69
March 12
McNeese State 86, Dayton 75
Providence 72, Boston U. 69
SW Missouri State 59, Pittsburgh 52
March 13
Florida St. 3, Mississippi 71
Georgia 96, Tenn.-Chattanooga 81
Clemson 79, Middle Tennessee State 61
Marquette 79, Drake 59
Brigham Young 67, S. Methodist 63
George Mason 65, Lamar 45
Texas 69, New Mexico 66
Louisiana Tech 67, N. Arizona 61
Wyoming 79, Texas A&M 70
Loyola, Calif. 89, California 75
Pepperdine 88, UCLA 74
March 14
Ohio State 65, Ohio U. 62

SECOND ROUND

March 17

Clemson 77, Georgia 46
Florida 72, Texas Christian 25
Providence 90, George Mason 61
Ohio State 79, Texas 68
Louisiana Tech 77, McNeese State 61
SW Missouri State 63, Marquette 69
Wyoming 79, Loyola, Calif. 70
March 18
Brigham Young 65, Col.-Irvine 80

QUARTERFINALS

March 26

Florida 54, SW Missouri State 63
Louisiana Tech 64, Providence 63
Wyoming 62, Clemson 57
March 31

Ohio State 79, Brigham Young 68

SEMIFINALS

March 34 (In New York)

Wyoming 67, Florida 52
Ohio State 78, Louisiana Tech 66

CHAMPIONSHIP

March 36

Ohio State 73, Wyoming 63

Third Place

Louisiana Tech 67, Florida 62

Soccer

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES

Spain 3, Poland 0
Northern Ireland 1, Denmark 1
Scotland 3, Romania 0
Italy 2, Austria 1

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Washington	46	21	4	101	298	248
x-Philadelphia	46	22	4	100	311	223
NY Islanders	36	27	11	83	294	261
Pittsburgh	33	34	8	74	297	281
NY Rangers	34	36	5	73	285	284
New Jersey	34	47	3	71	288	344

Adams Division

Quebec	41	30	5	87	314	278
Montreal	37	32	6	80	311	263
Boston	34	30	10	78	292	270
Hartford	32	38	3	77	288	285
Buffalo	28	36	6	76	282	273

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

x-Chicago	37	29	8	82	320	223
x-St. Louis	34	31	6	80	291	276
x-Minnesota	33	32	9	79	297	290
x-Toronto	23	45	6	52	295	364
Detroit	16	52	4	36	252	363

Smythe Division

y-Edmonton	34	15	6	114	426	287
x-Calgary	32	30	9	81	355	334
Winnipeg	29	45	4	62	279	354
Los Angeles	23	45	7	53	271	348
Vancouver	20	41	13	53	302	318

(x-clinched playoff berth)
(y-clinched division title)

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 0 0 0—0
Hartford 0 1 1—2
Dineen (28), Kleinendorst (1), Francis (22). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Liut) 9-13-16—38; Hartford (no Ram) 7-10-15—27.

Edmonton 3 3 3—9
Pittsburgh 1 0 2—3
Messier (36), Krushelnyski (14), MacTavish 2 (22), McSorley (19), Gretzky (50), Lowe (42), Anderson (54); Fraveur (10), Dupuis (34), Bullard (40). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Romano) 11-14-7—32; Pittsburgh (on Moog) 7-10-10—27.

Minnesota 1 2 0—4
Toronto 0 0 1—1
Ciccarelli 2 (41), Bloomer 2 (40), Houck (1), Graham (21); Fraser (28). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Wregget) 14-9-13—36; Toronto (on Casey) 9-10-14—33.

Detroit 2 0 0—2
Chicago 0 2 0—2
D.Wilson 2 (14), Sacard (32), Sutter (13), Savard (46); Galarneau (19), Gerx (7), Kilrea (22). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Sauve) 10-5-11—26; Chicago (on Mialoff) 10-20-13—43.

Calgary 0 3 0—3
Los Angeles 1 1 0—2
Fox 2 (11), Michaels 2 (34), Lakovich (13), Sydor (30), Dionne (33); Wilson (27), Sutter (16), Loob (26). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Mailendorf) 9-10-8—27; Los Angeles (on Lessiuk, Varmen) 7-11-12—30.

Quebec 4 1 1—6
Vancouver 3 4 0—7
Lusti 2 (3), Hatvard 2 (7) Lariz (14), Stastny (34), Meehy (11); Ashton (22), Cote (13), Sikkanen (10), A.Stoslny (28), Goulet (37), Picard (9). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Young) 10-12-9—32; Vancouver (on Gosselin, Melanchuk) 10-9-7—26.

Transition

BASEBALL

National League

CHICAGO—Released Rosario Patterson and Larry Sorensen, pitchers.

HOUSTON—Assigned Rabbie Wine, catcher, and Louis Meadows, outfielder, to Tucson, Pacific Coast League, and Troy Alenir, catcher, and Jose Varona and Mike Friederichs, pitchers, to Columbus, Southern League. Reassigned German Rivera and Nelson Rood, infielders, to Tucson.

NEW YORK—Sent Randy Myers and Terry Leach, pitchers, Stanley Jefferson and Terry Blocker, outfielders; John Gibbons, catcher, and Argenis Salazar, infielder, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

SAN DIEGO—Released Marte Ramirez, infielder. Reassigned Rusty Tillman and James Steels, outfielders, to Las Vegas, Pacific Coast League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

WASHINGTON—Named Gernell Stanton executive vice president in charge of day-to-day business affairs.

FOOTBALL

Canadian Football League

HAMILTON—Signed Mark Cassels, quarterback; Tommy Alexander, defensive lineman, and Troy Hunter and Kenneth Stover, wide receivers.

National Football League

NEW YORK—Signed John Mistler and Jim Prokop, punters; Cedric Minter, running back; Barry Pinkard-press, Nick Bruckner and Tony Smith, wide receivers; George Achica, defensive tackle; Frank Sutton and John Kline, offensive guards; Eric Jones, center; David Dunham, offensive tackle, and Matt Carmichael, center, back.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

BUFFALO—Returned Mel Davis, right wing, to Rochester, American Hockey League.

NY. RANGERS—Recalled Jim Wahlman, defenseman, from New Haven, AHL.

COLLEGE

BOSTON COLLEGE—Named Jim O'Brien men's basketball coach.

CHENEY BOWL—Dismissed Frank Waters, executive director, and Michael Mills, marketing director.

LOUISIANA STATE—Gave Vic Koenig, cross country and assistant track coach, resigned effective March 31.

MINNESOTA—Named J Robinson wrestling coach.

OREGON—Rod Sheet, assistant basketball coach, resigned.

PITTSBURGH—Named Paul Evans men's basketball coach.

SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI—Promoted Roland Dale from athletic director to athletic director emeritus.

Exhibition Baseball

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Cincinnati 3, Minnesota (ss) 3
Toronto 4, N.Y. Mets 3
Texas 5, Atlanta 5
Montreal (ss) 10, Los Angeles 9, 11 innings
Baltimore 19, Kansas City 3,
Boston 22, Chicago White Sox (ss) 10
Seattle 8, Milwaukee 7
Oakland 13, Chicago Cubs 5
San Diego 4, San Francisco 3
California 9, Cleveland 3
Houston 5, Minnesota (ss) 0

Canadiens Droop, as Whalers Reach New Heights

The Associated Press

HARTFORD, Connecticut — While the once-lowly Hartford Whalers are reaching new heights, the Montreal Canadiens are falling to unaccustomed depths in the National Hockey League.

Scot Kleinendorst and Ron Francis scored 32 seconds apart in the first minute of the final period Wednesday to back the shutout goaltending of Mike Liut and boost the Whalers to a 3-0 victory over the Canadiens.

In Pittsburgh, the Edmonton Oilers beat the Penguins, 8-3, to clinch the regular-season points title and a $200,000 team bonus. Wayne Gretzky had a goal and three assists to move to 205 points, near his single-season mark of 212.]

The Whalers' victory — they are undefeated in their last six games — moved them into fourth place in the tight Adams Division playoff race. It was the sixth straight loss and ninth in 11 games for the Canadiens, who are in danger of dropping into third place.

"The biggest thing is we're shooting for a playoff spot," said Francis, the Whalers captain. "We don't really care who we beat to get that playoff spot as long as we get it."

The Whalers, who have gone the longest of any NHL team without a playoff appearance, now lead the Buffalo Sabres by a point for the division's final berth and are one point behind the third-place Boston Bruins.

The Canadiens remained two points ahead of the Bruins, but, said their coach, Jean Perron, "We are in a deep, deep slump and we better get out of it fast."

■ **Broten Reaches 100**

Neal Broten, center for the Minnesota North Stars, became Wednesday the first U.S.-born player to score 100 points in an NHL season, The Associated Press reported from Toronto.

Broten, 26, from Roseau, Minnesota, had two assists in the North Stars' 6-1 victory over the Maple Leafs. That gave him 27 goals and 73 assists.

NHL FOCUS

SPORTS BRIEFS

NBC Signs Contract for Olympics

WASHINGTON (WP) — NBC and the Olympics have signed a $300-million contract that gives the network the television rights to the 1988 Summer Games in South Korea.

The contract was signed Wednesday by the network and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee at the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne, Switzerland. NBC last telecast the Olympics in 1968 from Tokyo, although it had the contract for the 1980 Games, which were boycotted by the United States.

The fee is half the $600 million organizers had hoped for and less than the estimated $309 million ABC paid for the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary, Alberta.

Baseball's Hangers-On Are Barred

NEW YORK (AP) — Major league baseball's playing fields, dugouts, clubhouses and related facilities and areas are off-limits to all but essential personnel, the commissioner, Peter Ueberroth, has ordered.

Ueberroth had promised to tighten clubhouse security last month when he announced his decision concerning players involved in the Pittsburgh drug trials.

The commissioner ordered that only players, managers, coaches, representatives of the Players Association, umpires and their union representatives, trainers, team physicians, club and league officials, accredited members of the media and "those persons necessary for the normal conduct of club operations" will be allowed in the restricted areas.

Ueberroth said those areas will be barred to "friends, business associates, agents, attorneys, equipment salesmen or other vendors, unauthorized doctors or therapists, etc."

For the Record

Charlie Hough, the Texas Rangers' right-hander, was to undergo surgery Thursday after breaking the little finger on his pitching hand during a fancy handshake with a friend at a party. Hough, who will miss his opening-day assignment, said the accident occurred Monday. *(AP)*

OBSERVER

Of Human Fleshiness

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When I became old enough to notice the shape of things human, "curvaceous" was the word that described the ideal female form.

Women who were not curvaceous sometimes tried to remedy matters with padding, which artificially gave them the fleshier look then regarded as the essence of female beauty.

As time passed I became absorbed in less aesthetic matters, so I missed the critical moment when female beauty was redefined. Gradually, though, I became aware that curvaceous women were getting hard to find.

At the kind of gatherings to which women wear their most expensive clothes, which are usually clothes designed to call attention to what they are not covering, I was seeing an alarming quantity of bone lying under tautly stretched skin.

I say "alarming" because I am a child of the Great Depression. In that time, when you heard it said that somebody was "nothing but skin and bones," it was a sound bet that the next news about that person would involve an undertaker.

Well, now we were a long way from 1935; we were wallowing in the good life, eating high off the hog and living off the fat of the land, and I was not so dumb that I thought these women who were all frame and no flesh couldn't afford a little macaroni and cheese.

□

The garments that dramatized their emaciation usually cost more than a new car would have cost in 1935.

Flesh was out of style; bone was in. Angularity was not easy to acquire. In the heyday of the curvaceous ideal, it was comparatively easy for the angular woman to cope with her deficiency by using a few pads. Now, however, the curvaceous woman confronted an ordeal if she wanted to remain fashionable by getting down to skin and bone.

So we entered the diet age, which rapidly turned into the age of health-faddism, then into the age of the exercise industry, the 585 sneakers and imported mineral water, the white-wine spritzer, the home blood-pressure kit and the weight-loss quack.

With it came perhaps the greatest boom ever in the annals of publishing, as American authors produced an astonishingly profitable new literature on methods for shedding fatty tissue.

□

Women created to bloom curvaceously cried out in ostentatious protest when waiters brought the dessert cart, the invariable justification for them to tell all and sundry about the agonies of their diets.

Which doubtless were agonizing. I don't doubt it. Whom nature has fashioned to go through life bearing flesh can achieve tautly boned angularity only by submitting to the most unnatural sufferings. Still, one tired of the constant dessert cart wails and wanted to cry, "For heaven's sake, let it spread!"

Such is the tyranny of fashion that only the brave and the eccentric dared let it spread.

Much of the suffering was futile, of course. Genes are destiny. If outfitted with genes for curvaceous thighs, nothing short of starvation will thin your thighs in 30 days, 30 months or 30 years.

The fashion industry, which acts as enforcer in these matters, made things miserable for women with curvaceous genes by restricting its most attractive designs to size 6 women; that is, women with tiny little teeny-weeny-woman genes and women with all-skin-and-bone genes.

It was an era when shoppers seeking a size 14 in the fancier stores were sarcastically asked, "Do you think we're here to outfit the stockyards?" Eventually, of course, designers who like to maximize profits began making size 8 garments big enough to fit a size 16, but the woman conniving in this fraud knew very well that the industry was toying with her vanity and that it still regarded her as a shameful example of outmoded genes.

At last there is good news. Without endorsing the message, Vogue has just published a hefty advertising supplement asserting that it is no longer disgraceful to be curvaceous. And in Paris, a couturier has unveiled a new design — a dress with hip pads for women not curvaceous enough to fill it out.

This could be the start of something big.

New York Times Service

Far From the Raj: London Pakistanis

By Annette Insdorf

NEW YORK — Recent films such as "A Passage to India," "Gandhi," "Heat and Dust" and television's "The Jewel in the Crown" have explored the cultural conflicts of the British in India. An offbeat British satire called "My Beautiful Laundrette" offers a refreshingly complementary angle. It casts a wry eye on Pakistanis in contemporary London.

"My Beautiful Laundrette" was directed by Stephen Frears as a low-budget film for British television. But its reception at the 1985 Edinburgh Film Festival was so enthusiastic that it was picked up for theatrical distribution in Britain, where it has been breaking box-office records. It is now playing in the United States after its U. S. premiere at the Miami Film Festival.

For Frears, 44, a veteran of two dozen films for British television, the critical and commercial success of "My Beautiful Laundrette" is a delightful surprise. "It never crossed my mind," he said when asked during a recent trip to New York why he did not make the film for theatrical release. "Given the intimacy of the material, it was just sensible to spend no more than $500,000, and to make it in the most straight forward way possible."

Frears made his theatrical film debut as a director 15 years ago with "Gumshoe," a cheerful private-eye sendup. Later he made "The Hit," which was not a hit.

"My Beautiful Laundrette," written by Hanif Kureishi, 29, an Anglo-Pakistani playwright, tells the story of Omar (Gordon Warnecke), a young Pakistani who takes over the dilapidated coin laundry of his profiteering Uncle Nasser (Saeed Jaffrey). With his friend Johnny (Daniel Day Lewis) — a white working-class punk who once belonged to the fascist National Front — Omar converts it into a glitzy gathering place called "Powders."

In the background are Nasser, who boasts a white mistress (Shirley Anne Field); Omar's leftist father (Roshan Seth); and other Pakistanis flagrantly getting wealthy. Family members squeeze one another out of money in what is essentially a chummy syndicate.

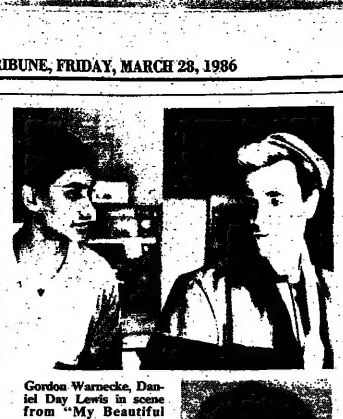
"It's an entirely original perspective on Britain, and it's right on," Frears said. "It's what you see when you walk down the street. It's serious, but funny and charming too. Normally, films that deal with immigrants are depressing and bleak, treating immigrants as victims. But here, they are as funny, outrageous, rich, vivacious and corrupt as the rest of us."

Frears ascribed the film's popularity in Britain to the fact that "it's very cheeky about Mrs. Thatcher." Not that the prime minister is portrayed in "My Beautiful Laundrette"; as Frears put it, "It's a good picture of Britain: isolated communities, somehow exploiting the situation — the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer: people struggling to maintain private values and dignity. The problems in England are terrible, and you don't hear the sound of laughter Britain."

Among the film's satiric targets are the "Raj" nostalgia ("It was enjoyable putting the anti-Raj films into it," Frears admitted); sexual stereotyping (Omar prefers Johnny to Nasser's tempting daughter); and gleefully greedy capitalism ("There's money in music," Nasser proclaims about the laundry business).

The freedom Frears feels in treating controversial issues comes from the nature of British television. "There's a tradition in Britain — pioneered by directors like Ken Loach — of the material like this being done in the best part of TV," he said. "And the good writers have been writing in television."

About the state of the British cinema, Frears was less enthusiastic. "Being a British film director is like a terrible cross you have to bear," he said with a sheepish grin. "It's like the wicked fairy came down at your christening and gave you this stigmata. Economically, it's very difficult because — in terms of the world — the audience is so small. If you make a film for $3 million about Britain, you can't get your money back. I figured that 'Laundrette' — which is clearly about Britain — has no commercial potential, so I'll make it cheap.



Gordon Warnecke, Daniel Day Lewis in scene from "My Beautiful Laundrette," directed by Stephen Frears (right).

"If you're a British film director and want to make a film about England, people look at you as if you said something ghastly and feel sorry for you. The alternative is to make films for the American market, as David Puttnam does — 'The Killing Fields,' for example. Someone like Alan Parker doesn't kid himself: He makes American films."

It might seem surprising that English-language movies should have the same international distribution problems as films made in French- or Spanish-speaking countries. Frears said that "because of the common language with the United States, El Dorado is sort of dangled in front of the British filmmaker. You think you'll be understood in Texas. But of course the gap between England and Texas is greater than between Texas and Argentina."

For this reason, he is thrilled that "My Beautiful Laundrette" has found receptive audiences beyond Britain. He suggested that the credit was less his than the actors'. "They're splendid," he said. "Daniel Day Lewis is sort of the white hope in England now. And when I saw him in 'Room With a View,' I was really impressed." In James Ivory's new film adaptation of the E. M. Forster novel, Day Lewis — son of the poet Cecil Day Lewis and grandson of Sir Michael Balcon, who as head of Ealing Studios produced such classic comedies as "Kind Hearts and Coronets" — plays a priggish aristocrat.

Frears seemed most proud of having brought Shirley Anne Field back to the screen, from which she had been absent eight years. "She was the thinking man's pinup of the '50s," he said. Field co-starred with Laurence Olivier in "The Entertainer," with Albert Finney in "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning" and with Michael Caine in "Alfie."

Although Frears has been acclaimed for his bold visual style, he defers to a strong script and performers: "Get the good actors and then keep out of their way' is my attitude," he said.

Annette Insdorf, an associate professor at Columbia and Yale universities and the author of "Indelible Shadows: Film and the Holocaust," wrote this article for The New York Times.

PEOPLE

Star Wars at Paris Ballet

Squabbling over the status of two ballet dancers at the Paris Opéra has led to a televised demand by Maurice Béjart that Rudolf Nureyev resign as head of the Opéra ballet. The Brussels-based choreographer said Nureyev had "pursued the past three years policies detrimental to France's great dance tradition." The trouble erupted Monday evening: Following the premiere of "Arepo," a work Béjart created for the Opéra — where he is guest choreographer through April — Béjart took the stage and announced that Eric Vu An and Manuel Legris had been promoted to *étoile* (star), or lead dancer. Nureyev, who has headed the Paris company for three years, said the Opéra's directors refused to confirm the promotions, saying Béjart was not authorized to make them, especially without approval. Béjart said the Russian-born ballet chief gave verbal approval Monday afternoon. The Opéra directors issued a strongly worded statement supporting Nureyev and saying Béjart, director of the Ballet of the 20th Century, was going through "a period of extreme psychological turmoil in which he confuses his desires with reality."

□

President Ronald Reagan met briefly with Katerina Ludwig at the White House before leaving Thursday for his Easter vacation. Earlier, the Moscow schoolgirl, on the third stop of her five-city mission of peace to the United States, said "kids must stand up" against the threat of nuclear arms.

□

C. Everett Koop, the U. S. surgeon general, says cigarette companies should be planning for the day when America stops smoking, but a tobacco industry spokesman says Koop should not plan on a career in financial analysis. Koop said at an anti-smoking conference in Atlanta that the government was willing to help tobacco companies make a transition "to the kind of business that enhances life and not the kind that invites death," and he predicted that cigarette production would stop within 20 years. In response, a Tobacco Institute spokesman in Washington, Walker Merryman, pointed out that "the stock market has been very bullish on the companies as investment properties. The companies continue to be among the most profitable industry sectors, despite all the anti-smoking pressure from the surgeon general since 1964."

□

Margo St. James has had a bright beacon for America of the night is heading for after 15 years of battling police courts and society from her in San Francisco as head of the tutes' union. COYOTE (C Off Your Old Tired Ethics) in self-exile near Mon France. St. James will continue fight to "decriminalize" tion: she said. "I'm not the institutionalized this country, the founder the vice cops," she said. said that she intended book in France, but order of business will be to help organize congress in Brussels early October.

□

The singer and Mikler and her Von Haselberg, are child next summer, uled for June release. Ac she is to begin shooting genous Fortunat," co Long.

□

John Denver played a of his new song, honoring longer space shuttle astro Senate hearing and said Christa McAuliffe, who been aboard the flight. Pen a Senate Appropriations mittee that he had suggested civilian-in-space program years ago and would have first participant if President Reagan had not decided a teacher. The singer-songwriter said he was talking with about doing a concert for Denver's song, "Flying for which he said he began writing 28 after the Challenger crash will be on his new album World." One out in June, possibly, all the money the from this song will go to NASA or to braid astronauts the astronauts' families said.

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